The Outlook

VOLUME 95 AUGUST 6, 1910 NUMBER 14

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY
REGULAR WEEKLY NUMBERS, FIVE CENTS. MAGAZINE NUMBERS (FOURTH ISSUE OF EACH MONTH), FIFTEEN CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS — FIFTY-TWO ISSUES — THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1910, by the Outlook Company

The Ohio Republican Convention 753
Political Platforms, Democratic and Republican 753
An Englishwoman Commends America 754
American Enthusiasm 755
Amending the King's Declaration 755
Vacation for Working-Girls 756
A New Kind of Missionary Sermon... 757
A Successful American Mission in Egypt 757
A Noble Memorial 758
A Remedy for Some Forms of Selfish Legislation 759
By Theodore Roosevelt
The Divine Life 763
The Power of the President 765
Can the Church be United? 766
The Spectator 768
The Men Higher Up 771
By Harold J. Howland
The Settlement and the Public School.. 785
By Jane E. Robbins
On the Abuse and the Perfection of Present-Giving 787
By Anne Warner
The Power of the President 789
Higher Education for Women 792
By the Duchess of Marlborough
The Spirit of Democracy: In Industry—Present Conditions 794
By Lyman Abbott
The New Books 799
Letters to The Outlook 801

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 to the regular subscription price for postage.

HOW TO REMIT. Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express Order, or Postal Money Order, payable to the Outlook Company. Currency, unless mailed in a registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Notice of change in address should be sent Two Weeks before the date of issue on which the change is to take effect. The change cannot be made unless the subscriber's Old Address is clearly indicated in addition to the New Address.

RENEWALS. The date opposite your name on the yellow label which appears on your copy of The Outlook shows to what date your subscription has been paid. Your renewal should be received two weeks before the date of expiration thus indicated, to prevent any interruption in your receipt of The Outlook.

COPYRIGHT. All the contributions and illustrations of this number are fully protected by copyright and must not be reprinted without special permission.

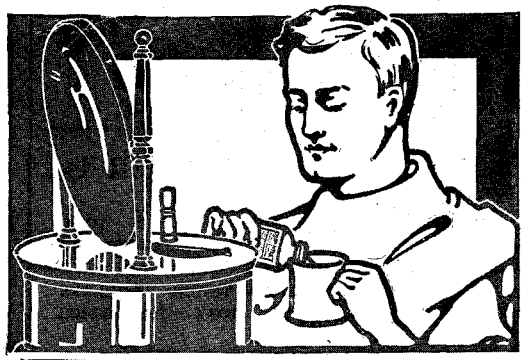
ADVERTISING. Orders, final instructions, and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the Saturday on which the advertisement is intended to appear.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All manuscripts, drawings, and photographs are received with the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss or injury while in their possession or in transit. Return postage should be inclosed with each manuscript submitted, and a copy should be retained by its author.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Chicago Office, 150 Michigan Boulevard London Office, 3 Regent Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



POND'S EXTRACT

When Shaving

pour a few drops of Pond's Extract in the shaving cup, or on the brush. It will:—

Improve the Lather,

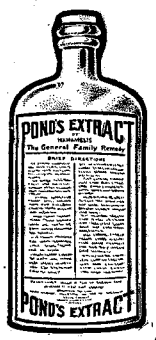
Change the soapy smell to a *delightful* aromatic freshness,

Make a smoother, creamier lather that *lasts longer* than when plain water is used,

Soothe the skin during the shave and thus *prevent* irritation.

POND'S EXTRACT

is used by men of discrimination everywhere. Sold only in sealed bottles — never in bulk.



Large trial bottle and booklet telling the best way to shave, mailed FREE on request.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.
Dept. 81 78 Hudson St., N.Y.

Choose Your Bond Hous Then Choose Your Bonds

Experience, Conservatism, Reliability an Breadth are important considerations in selecting a Bond House

Experience.—E. H. Rollins & Son have been dealers in investment bond for thirty-four years. The gentleme who conduct the business are individu ally men of wide experience and soun judgment.

Conservatism.—E. H. Rollins & Sons purchase outright entire issues o bonds after the most searching investiga tion and under the advice of the able attorneys. These bonds are then offere to the investing public.

Reliability.—E. H. Rollins & Son enjoy prestige and credit that are mat ters of common knowledge amon financial institutions. The reliability of the house is attested by years o sober business success and by thousand of permanent clients.

Breadth.—E. H. Rollins & Son have offices in Boston, New York Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco The transcontinental range of this busi ness affords unusual breadth of invest ment opportunity.

E. H. Rollins & Sons have on hand a all times a variety of high-grade Munici pal, Railroad, and Public Utility Bond to meet the demands of the most exact ing investor. We cordially invite in vestors to visit our offices. If it is not con venient to call, write for circular 109-Y

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
John Hancock Building, Boston
NEW YORK CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISC

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

AUGUST 6, 1910

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The center of political interest last week was located in Ohio. The Republican Convention of that State drew up a platform, chiefly on National issues, and nominated a State ticket headed by Warren G. Harding. Partly because Ohio is the State of which the President is a citizen, partly because the different elements in the party dominant in National affairs are in that State very clearly distinguished, and partly because Mr. Harmon, the Democratic Governor of the State, is a conspicuous candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the course of the Ohio Republican Convention was watched throughout the country for indications it might give concerning the course of the Republican party during the important fall campaign. There were four leading candidates, representing four different elements. Judge Oren B. Brown represented the boss element. He was the candidate favored by Boss Cox, who is still powerful in Cincinnati and the southern part of the State. Mr. James R. Garfield, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, represented the progressive element of the party, and his supporters stood strongly for a declaration of progressive, not to say Insurgent, policies. Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Member of Congress, was the representative of that element in the party that regarded as most important the indorsement of the National Administration. Mr. Harding was the representative of that element in the party which is primarily for compromise because it believes first in the party organization and only secondarily in what the organization stands for. It was an old-time political convention of the sort that flourished up to ten years ago. It was conducted by leaders who threw votes from one candidate to another as generals throw regiments against this or that side of the enemy on the battlefield. Although the candidate of Boss Cox was not chosen, the man who was finally chosen owed his success in part to the solid support of a phalanx of delegates maneuvered by Boss Cox. The Convention showed its character by its choice of Mr. Harding as the compromise candidate—a former Lieutenant-Governor, known as a fervent political orator, an orthodox party man, a Republican warhorse. That he embodies any political ideals, or any distinctive policies for the future, has not been so much as hinted. As a former follower of Senator Foraker, his nomination has been interpreted as a revival of Mr. Foraker's power; but it is not clear how much Mr. Harding's success was due to Mr. Foraker's influence, and how much it has simply furnished an excuse for Mr. Foraker's friends to proclaim it as a sign of his resuscitation. So far as the nomination for the Governorship is concerned, the Ohio Republican Convention indicates that there is a strong tendency on the part of the Republican organization to forget the lessons of the past few years, and to substitute for definite and vigorous principles the slogan of party orthodoxy.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN

Like the Gubernatorial candidate, the platform of the Ohio Republicans is a product of an outgrown political spirit. It abounds in indiscriminate superlatives and phrases of laudation for the party

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

record. It announces that the Republicans of Ohio "commend in highest terms the splendid Administration of William H. Taft;" it rehearses the executive deeds of the Adminstration, particularly with regard to law enforcement; it declares the "record of achievement of this Administration and the Sixty-first Congress is unequaled in our history;" it declares of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law that "it affords no more than adequate protection to the industries of the Nation;" it praises various other measures; and it says of the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress (nine of whom were on the committee that presented the platform and could therefore give information at first hand) that they "have maintained the high standard of ability and devotion to duty which has always characterized Ohio's representation in the Federal Legislature." It favors the revival of our merchant marine, an ample navy, a wise improvement of waterways, and the regulation of monopolies; and it finally commends the Administration's policy of conservation, and advocates a treatment of resources "by which any abuses of monopoly can be avoided, extortion from the consumer prevented, and just compensation to the public obtained." In contrast to this platform the Minnesota Democratic platform is explicit. It criticises President Taft for failing to support conservation, and specifies, to warrant the criticism, the retention of Secretary Ballinger and the discharge of Gifford Pinchot. (It is noteworthy that in Republican platforms the name of Secretary Ballinger is conspicuous by its absence.) More unexpected and really remarkable is the fact that this Democratic platform commends Republican Insurgents of Minnesota for their vote on the tariff bill. The same Convention that adopted this platform renominated Governor Lind in spite of his announced refusal to be a candidate. The Democratic and Republican platforms in Nebraska both attack Cannonism, the Republican platform distinctly expressing sympathy with the Insurgent movement. Party ties are not strong in these times. Party orthodoxy is not a subject for a compelling appeal. Wherever a party makes it clear that it is standing for public interest against private interest, for democracy against oligarchy, it increases its real strength. This is a time when the people of the whole Nation are thinking out political principles, and they are not going to be as much influenced as they used to be by party names.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN COMMENDS AMERICA

"O wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursels as ithers see us!" is very pleasant doctrine when the "ithers" are as gracefully appreciative as Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, the English novelist. The New York "Times" prints in its excellent literary supplement her address at the recent Women Writers' dinner in London, which makes excellent reading, as, in fact, we should expect anything to be that came from the pen that wrote "Peter's Mother." The Outlook has for a long time contended that New York is not merely one of the interesting cities, but really one of the beautiful cities of the world. It is so agreeable to find this view confirmed by an Englishwoman who knows her Europe as well as she knows her Great Britain that we reprint what she has to say on this phase of her subject:

Prophets are never listened to in their own country. Explorers always are. Therefore I appear before you to-night in the character of an explorer. I have this in common with Christopher Columbus. I have been to America. Nine-tenths of those present here to-night have probably also followed the example of this great man. The remaining tenth were perhaps born in the United States. They will suspect that in a three months' visit I can have learned very little about their wonderful country, and presently they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are right.

Realizing that America is a large place, geographically speaking, and that the American Nation is, both numerically and in other ways, a great one, I resolved not to write a little book, nor even a little article, about either on my return. This determination in an explorer of even the best-known places is, I need hardly point out to you, extremely rare. But in a little speech it is permissible to touch lightly upon large subjects, since no one can be in a very serious mood after dinner, except a confirmed dyspeptic. I may even be allowed to refer to my first impressions of New York, which can never be effaced from my memory, because they were all crowded into a single afternoon. Within an hour of my arrival I found myself at the top of a tower forty-two stories high, looking down upon a panorama in which the princi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pal feature that struck me was that the houses were so much taller than the church steeples. Thence I was whirled into the deafening babel of the New York Stock Exchange; then dashed through the comparative quiet of the streets into that Greek Temple of Silence, Mr. Pierpont Morgan's private library. Then up Fifth Avenue, where Venetian, Roman, Norman-Gothic, Renaissance, and Colonial architecture meet in the endless row of gigantic mansions, each individualized by the characteristic independence of the owner; and the incongruity of the whole blended into beauty by the blue mists of an autumn evening. Then down Broadway, the "Great White Way" of the theaters, where surely more electricity is used in a single street than would suffice to light any two capitals of Europe. And so to bed, realizing that the new New York will be recognized a few years hence, when she has lived down her reputation for ugliness, as one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most wonderful cities in the world. The City of Miracles, where the inhabitants sweep away their failures, no matter how gigantic or how costly, with absolute unconcern, and replace them almost in a night with Aladdin's palaces and fairy towers of exquisite proportions and grace and lightness, wherein treasures of all ages and all nations are, or have been, or will be gathered together, to be guarded, studied, and valued by future generations.

AMERICAN ENTHUSIASM

Having thus disposed of the physical side of her subject, Mrs. de la Pasture has something equally interesting to say about the American temperament. What some European critics have called "hustle," "din," "confusion," "rush," she describes by employing a much more agreeable term, "enthusiasm." "The Americans have been obliged to invent a new verb for which we have no use over here—'to enthuse.' Why don't we enthuse? And why, if we do conjugate this verb in secret, are we so afraid to let it be known? This is the little point much smaller than the North Pole which I have reached at last." Mrs. de la Pasture commends Americans for not being afraid to praise a man or call him great while he is still living, and by implication regrets the reserve and tradition which make it difficult for the Englishman unreservedly to commend any person or anything that is not stamped with the "hall-mark of time."

An illustrative instance occurs to me. I showed an American artist a sketch done by a clever child. His face lit up. "Why, now," he cried, "that's good. The coloring's fine. He'll get on, sure."

I showed it to an English artist. He examined it cautiously and remarked: "I can't tell you all the faults at one glance, but I can see it's a little out of drawing."

Both spoke truth, but with the American truth and enthusiasm joined hands. The American wasn't afraid to encourage the little artist to think well of his work, and the Englishman was. Any tendency to enthuse had probably been quelled in early youth as a matter of course by a British parent. But American parents, instead of strangling the aspirations of their offspring instantly, lest they should ascend to the brain of the little dreamer and give him a muddled head, encourage them with all their might, so that he presently marches forth to face a world of competitors wrapped in a little home-made suit of most necessary self-confidence. He will need it all in the coming struggle, and, even so, most of it will be torn from him.

Nevertheless, while we are glad to have our English friends hear, from an Englishwoman who is qualified to speak, that New York's sky-scrapers have elements of architectural beauty, and that American "hustle" is something more than a mere desire to make money, we think it is both fair and desirable that some American novelist should now speak some plain truths to an American audience about the Englishman's love of orderly procedure which makes a London crowd so easy to handle and an English village a delight to the American eye that is accustomed to find tin cans, ash-heaps, and broken-down fences too often in plain view of the passer-by on a public street. If it were not a pretty hot summer and there were not already twice as many societies for social reform existing in this country as we really have any practical need for, we should suggest the creation of a new international organization to be entitled, in American fashion, "S. P. C. B. L. O. A. E. G. T. D." (that is to say, the Society for Promoting a Combination of British Love of Order with American Enthusiasm for Getting Things Done), and should nominate Mrs. de la Pasture to be its first president.

AMENDING THE KING'S DECLARATION

The coronation of King George V has been set by royal proclamation for a day, hereafter to be determined, in June of next year. The declaration which King George will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

make at that time will almost certainly be widely different from that which his predecessors have made for the past two hundred and twenty-one years. The bill amending the declaration was passed in the House of Commons last week, but in amended form. It will be remembered that in the old declaration the Sovereign declared his belief that the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary, and the sacrifice of the mass are "superstitious and idolatrous." According to the amended form, the bill providing for which passed its first reading by a large majority early this month, the King would declare himself a "faithful member of the Protestant Church as by law established in England." The four words "as by law established" gave almost as serious offense to the Nonconformists as the old declaration had given to the Catholics. Strong pressure was brought to bear for their elimination, and in moving the second reading of the bill the Premier accepted the proposed amendment and substituted the simple declaration, "I am a faithful Protestant." The bill as thus altered was passed by a vote of 245 to 52. The debate in the House of Commons was accompanied in the streets about the Houses of Parliament by anti-Catholic demonstrations in which a number of "No Popery" placards, reminiscent of the Gordon riots, were displayed. The movement to revise the Sovereign's declaration, which met with no success eight years ago when King Edward was crowned, has aroused in England a heated controversy which is almost incredible to the American mind. But it seems almost certain to end in a way which will bring satisfaction to all religious parties in the State, except perhaps the extreme High Church party.

VACATION FOR WORKING-GIRLS

Whether every man, as President Taft is reported to have said, ought to have two or three months' vacation every summer may be an interesting question to debate. But the likelihood that many men will soon attain to that ideal is very remote. There can be, however, little disagreement with the proposition that every young girl who has to earn her living ought to have some vacation every year away from the city's struggle and stress. And the Working-Girls' Vacation Society is making *this* ideal a reality for more and more girls every year. Started twenty-six years ago, and supported ever since by voluntary subscriptions, it has enlarged its field of service by healthy and natural growth. It has ten houses, gifts of generous sympathizers, and the privilege of sending girls to a cottage at North Long Branch, New Jersey, which it does not own. To this cottage were sent during one summer, for two weeks at a time, two hundred and eighty guests. Two new houses at Hadlyme, Connecticut, have been given to the Society, with thirty acres of beautifully wooded land and an endowment of six thousand dollars. These houses are managed this year by three young college women, who are making a great success of them from every point of view. Last season 1,193 girls were given vacations and the traveling expenses of 52 were paid. These girls cannot be reached by charitable institutions—they are self-respecting, self-supporting, and often contribute to the support of others. They cannot afford to go to the ordinary boarding-places, but this Society, seeking to meet their needs, can give them every opportunity for rest and recreation at a price well within their means, or, by gift entire, place them, without humiliating them, in country homes for recuperation. At its rooms in the city the Society has a doctor constantly in attendance, and there, after examination, many a girl learns that she has tubercular symptoms, and that, unless help is given at once, she will soon be unable to hold her own among the workers. This means that in her present state she is not eligible for State or city sanatoriums; but at the same time for her to remain in office or shop endangers her own life and the lives of others with whom she comes in contact. To meet this emergency the Society has reserved two houses at Santa Clara in the Adirondacks for these girls, and they are sent there, always for one month, often for all summer, and a large percentage of them return to work cured of consumptive tendencies. Through the Anna Armitage Wilcox Memorial Fund it has been made possible to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

install at Hillcrest a domestic science teacher, and to build an outside kitchen for the use of the girls only. First, the girls are instructed in lines that may enable them to seek employment better suited to their health. Secondly, they are taught self-care, the proper selection and preparation of food, and in the kitchen, little larger than a flat kitchen, they see how cooking and serving can be done while cleanliness and personal comfort may be maintained. The work at Santa Clara does not end there. The lessons taught and learned are carried into homes of crowded cities, and widen the horizon of others who may never see the Adirondack hills. Any sum from one dollar (which is the yearly membership fee) to $1,500 (which will endow a room at Santa Clara in perpetuity) will be welcomed by the officers, and may be sent to Miss Edith Bryce, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

A NEW KIND OF MISSIONARY SERMON

A new purpose has been found for the pageant. In a very few years it has come into widespread use as a means of entertainment, of the celebration of anniversaries, and, incidentally and without intention on the part of the spectators at least, of historical education. At Northfield, Massachusetts, last week, a pageant was used to portray the purposes and accomplishments of Christian missions. The pageant was given by the summer school of the women's foreign missionary societies, and its repeated presentations through a whole week were largely attended. The stage was a spacious lawn on the south side of the Northfield Hotel, sloping down to a broad meadow with the wooded heights of Mount Hermon rising in the background. When the band ceased playing, a strange, weird procession of a hundred women of a dozen nationalities, in bizarre native costumes, appeared in sight. Silently, sadly, with drooping heads, they plodded wearily on, with no sound of music. There were women of China hobbling on bound feet, widows and little wives of India, black-veiled Moslem women, Buddhists from Burma and Siam, Japanese women, Turkish, Korean, and African. These were called Pilgrims of the Night. The pathos and tragedy of millions of human lives seemed incarnated before the vision of the spectators. The realism of this scene was tremendously impressive. As the last despairing figure vanished in the shrubbery, the joyful note of a bugle proclaimed the approach of the Heralds of the Dawn. The sharp contrast in tone and spirit was dramatic. The next scene represented a choir of angels singing Faber's beautiful hymn, "Hark, hark, my soul! angelic songs are swelling." It was like a Burne-Jones picture as a group of maidens glided across the lawn, holding aloft their golden trumpets, bearing palms and lilies, robed in soft, pearl-colored draperies, their white wings gently moving in the breeze. The burdened pilgrims, hearing the sound of heavenly music, timidly drew near, lifted their bowed heads, and finally followed the messengers of peace. The refrain,

"Angels of Jesus, angels of light,
Singing to welcome the pilgrims of the night,"

sounded fainter and fainter as the two groups vanished from sight. Thus in a series of nine symbolic and suggestive pictures the blessings of a Christian civilization were set forth with a vividness which could hardly be surpassed by the best missionary address. One of the most charming scenes, which elicited round after round of applause, was a Japanese kindergarten. The children fluttered into the foreground, like so many birds and butterflies, dressed in gay kimonos, and were led in their exercises by a native teacher, Miss Tsuru Arai, who is studying for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University. Another significant scene was when a group of Moslem women, their faces and figures shrouded wholly in black, were placed in juxtaposition with a graduating class from the American College for Girls in Constantinople. The pageant, as presented at Northfield, seems to be a new and excellent kind of missionary sermon.

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN MISSION IN EGYPT

It is a significant illustration of the part which "modernism" plays in the foreign missionary work of American Protestants to find from some original and hitherto unpublished

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

statistics which have just been sent to The Outlook from Egypt that one of the most conservative of American Protestant denominations is doing some exceedingly progressive, not to say radical, work in its missionary schools in the Valley of the Nile. We refer to the American Mission in Egypt of the United Presbyterian Church. A union of two secessions from the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Scotland, in both theology and practice the United Presbyterians represented Scotch conservatism in a very pronounced form. For example, they were long sternly opposed to the employment of organs in the church service, and, instead of hymns, sang metrical versions of the Psalms of David, because the Psalms were the only form of poetry which was "inspired." What the original United Presbyterians of Scotland, from whom the United Presbyterians of this country are theologically descended, would have said of such a church officer as "a medical missionary" is hazardous to conjecture. It could hardly have been a word of cordial approval. And yet this American Presbyterian Mission maintains a medical department with six qualified physicians or medical missionaries and seventeen assistants and nurses. During last year these physicians or their assistants made over six thousand house visits, nearly four hundred visits to villages at a distance, treated over fifty thousand clinical cases, and performed over fifteen hundred operations. The total number of patients under their medical care during the year was over fifty-three thousand, a very large number of whom would have had no medical attention whatever in the modern sense of the word except for the work of this mission. The mission also conducts schools for boys and girls, one hundred and thirty-eight of them for boys and forty-two for girls, in which the pupils are taught in accordance with the modern system and method employed in America. During the year there attended these schools over twelve thousand boy pupils and over four thousand girl pupils, of whom over two thousand were in a boarding-school. While the schools are administered by men and women of the Christian religion as distinguished from the Moslem religion or the Jewish faith, there is no sectarian distinction made between the pupils, of whom over three thousand were Mohammedans, over nine thousand Copts—that is to say, Egyptian Christians—and over two thousand Protestants in the European sense of that word. Many of the remainder were Jews, Syrians, Sudanese, or the children of Greek and Italian settlers. That the education furnished in these schools is desired by the people is indicated by the fact that for every dollar given by the United Presbyterians in America for the support of these schools the native people paid two dollars—that is to say, the recipients of the education paid over 66 per cent of its cost, the balance being met by contributions of philanthropic people at home. Even those who object to the work of foreign missions upon the ground that it is imposing a useless philosophy upon foreigners who do not want it must be convinced that the educational and medical work of the United Presbyterians in Egypt is both humane and helpful, and very much desired by those who eagerly seek its benefit. It was at one of the girls' schools of this mission at Luxor that Mr. Roosevelt made one of the three speeches in Egypt which constituted in a way the preface of his Guildhall address. Dr. R. S. McClenahan, from whom we have received the facts about the work of the American Mission in Egypt related in this paragraph, concludes his letter by saying that the services which Mr. Roosevelt rendered by his speeches at the mission and at the University of Cairo, as well as at the Guildhall, in behalf of law and order and good citizenship, were very great. They not only encouraged but "fortified those who are in a position to effect the moral, social, political, and economic uplift of Egypt, and through it the nations which it influences because of its strategic importance."

A NOBLE MEMORIAL

Our older readers will remember the once favorite but now disused hymn, "I would not live alway," which its author, Mr. Muhlenberg, afterwards endeavored to supplant by a hymn pervaded by greater hopefulness of spirit, but which, perhaps for that very reason, appeals less to popular feeling. He was the founder of St. Luke's Hospital in New York City, said

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to be the organizer of the first Sisterhood in the Episcopal Church within that city, rendered important service to that Church in the enlargement and flexibility of its ritual, and to the Church universal in promoting Christian unity between the various Protestant communions. But perhaps he rendered no greater service to the Church than when he made the Church of the Holy Communion, on the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, the first free-seat Episcopal church in the American metropolis. It is to him and his services to the city a noble memorial. His successor, Dr. Henry Mottet, has preserved not only the traditions but, what is more important, the spirit of his predecessor, and has maintained in what has now become a downtown church a most prosperous and successful ministry to the life of the common people. This church holds weekly as well as Sunday services, and ministers to the Greeks and the Japanese, and is preparing to minister to the Italians, in the vicinity, as well as to large congregations of American native-born citizens. It is now proposed to raise thirty thousand dollars to add to the beauty and efficiency of this church by erecting a stone porch to the Twentieth Street entrance to the church, by adding five windows to complete the entire window scheme, by repairs and improvements external and interior that are greatly needed, and by the rebuilding and enlargement of the organ. It is furthermore proposed by Dr. Mottet that the church be enabled to provide music for the people. In a city like New York there is ample opportunity for people to find entertainment in performances of the lower order. Moving-picture shows, vaudeville shows, and the like, abound. But there is little chance for the great mass of the people to find entertainment in what ministers to the mind. One who has searched for a chance to hear good music knows that in a city like New York it is virtually impossible to find it except at considerable cost, and sometimes to find it at all. Dr. Mottet desires to raise a fund which will enable the Church of the Holy Communion to supply music every weekday evening which can freely be enjoyed by any one who wishes to hear it, and which will be worth hearing. It has been proved many times that such music is welcomed by the people. The Outlook is glad to report this endeavor to maintain in successful ministry, under great difficulties, a broad and catholic church in the midst of a non-supporting population, and we should be very glad if its rector should receive in response to this paragraph any contributions to aid him in carrying out so valuable and so difficult a work.

A REMEDY FOR SOME FORMS OF SELFISH LEGISLATION

The August number of the "World's Work" contains an article which is of interest to all who are concerned in the vital subject to which we give the somewhat foggy title of "Political Reform." The article, for obvious reasons anonymous, is written by a member of Congress who, the editors of the "World's Work" say, has served for more than ten years in the House of Representatives, has acted on many important committees, and has been successful in "getting things" for his constituency. The article is described as "showing the reason why the 'pork-barrel,' special tariff favors, and private pension bills become law," the reason being, to quote the words of the author, that "the dictum of the constituency to the Congressmen is, 'Get all you can for US.' There are no restrictions placed upon his method of getting it. . . . Until the American people themselves become more National and less local, until constituencies cease to regard their Congressmen as solicitors at the National Treasury, Congress will continue to enact iniquitous groups of local favors into National legislation."

This serious charge against the American people—for which there is unquestionably altogether too much justification—the author proceeds to substantiate by relating some of his own experiences with constituents which, however surprising they may seem to the general reader, will seem almost commonplace to all who know how the average constituency does in actual practice treat its Congressman.

The writer sets forth the fact that, in the first place, ninety per cent of the letters which a Congressman receives are requests

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for special favors to be obtained in some way or other, directly or indirectly, from the United States Treasury. For instance, while the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law was under discussion, this particular Congressman received in May, 1909, the following letter from the secretary of a powerful commercial association in his district:

I have been instructed by the board of directors of this association to advise you that at special meeting May 20, a resolution, copy of which is enclosed, was unanimously adopted, urging our Representatives in Congress to use every endeavor to have the present tariff on [mentioning three of the products of the industries referred to] increased one cent per pound and the present tariff on [mentioning the other two products] increased half a cent per pound. I wish to further advise you that we have heard from Senator ——— and he informs us that he will take care of this matter in the Senate.

When the bill was finally passed, the Congressman succeeded in adding half a cent a pound to the duty on two of these products and in preventing any reduction on the others. A year later, when the popular clamor against the bill had become acute, the same association that had asked him to vote for increases wrote to the Congressman denouncing the bill as "the most iniquitous measure ever enacted by Congress" and requesting him to explain by letter why he had voted with "the Reactionaries" to pass the bill. When it was pointed out to the association that it had urged the Congressman to obtain an increase of duty on the products in which it was interested, it dropped its demand for an explanation. An influential newspaper published in his district editorially commended him while the bill was under debate for his "intelligent efforts" to increase the duty on manufactured articles in which the district was interested, and a year later the same newspaper in the same editorial column denounced him as one of "the legislative banditti responsible for the Payne-Aldrich measure."

As with the tariff, so with pensions; the Congressman is urged to obtain local favors without regard to National interests. This is illustrated by the following letter, which the author prints, and which was written by the clergyman of a large and wealthy church:

My dear Congressman: I received a call from James H. —— several days ago, and he told me that he had received a very unsatisfactory letter from you regarding his chances for getting a pension. Now, Congressman, while I know he deserted during the second year of the war, yet there must be some way the matter can be covered up and —— be given a pensionable status. He is at present a charge on my congregation. Every one seems to be able to get a pension. Why not he? Do what you can for him, and oblige.

It may be said that this is a unique instance from which it is unfair to draw a general inference. The confessing Congressman answers, No; that he has "hundreds of such letters filed away. So has every other Congressman."

River and harbor legislation is another field in which local selfishness busies itself, to the exclusion of National needs. In this case requests are not made by letter but by delegations which come to Washington besieging their Senators and Representatives. "There is," says the frank writer of this article, "figuratively speaking, between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 on the table to be divided. The Committee divides it so that every one is satisfied, at least to a reasonable extent." Every one, that is, but the people at large, the people who have no special interest to serve, and who feel keenly indignant that the rivers and harbors of the United States are developed in a fashion so inferior to that of Europe.

Nor are all the requests for legislation merely. One constituent desired to have this particular Congressman put his name on the free mailing list for all public documents. That this would be impossible, because it would mean delivering to the applicant several tons of documents every month, does not in the slightest detract from the interest of the fact elicited by an investigation that the applicant was the manufacturer of an article made from waste paper, and the public documents would afford a very useful source of raw material.

Is there a remedy for such a state of things? The answer is, yes; and, moreover, it is a remedy which Congress can itself immediately provide.

There is no complete remedy, of course. No scheme can be devised which can prevent such a request as that of the constituent last named who wished public documents to use in his private paper

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

business. Requests like this merely mean that in every district individuals will always be found who will request improper favors. As regards these people, all that can be done is to create a vigorous public opinion—an opinion which shall not only make it uncomfortable for any man to demand such favors, but which shall cordially support the Congressman in refusing them and hold him accountable for granting them. We must trust to individual integrity to resist such individual and sporadic attempts to corrupt it.

The case is entirely different when we come to the other favors mentioned. These favors are those which the Congressman describes as being improperly, habitually, and insistently demanded by large portions of a given constituency, with at least the acquiescence of the constituency as a whole. It is futile to expect to cure this type of evil merely by solemnly saying that each Congressman ought to be good. It is futile to ask the average Congressman to cut his own throat by disregarding the requests of his own constituents for special and improper favors in the matter of tariff legislation, river and harbor legislation, and pension legislation; even though these same constituents adopt the beautifully illogical position of expressing a great—and, curiously enough, often a sincere—indignation that their Congressman, as the only means of securing for them what they insist he shall secure, joins with other Congressmen in granting for all other constituencies the same improper favors which are eagerly demanded by his own individual constituency. Moreover, under the present system, the small man, when he asks for something in which his own district is keenly interested, is told by the big man who represents the big interest that he can't have his little favor granted unless he agrees to stand by those who wish to grant the big favor—and the small man may be remorselessly "held up" in this fashion, even though the small favor he asks is proper, and the big favor he is required to grant entirely improper. When such is the pressure upon the average Representative, there is certain to be more or less yielding on his part, in the great majority of cases. It is idle to hope that reform will come through mere denunciation of the average Congressman, or by merely beseeching him to reach the height of courage, wisdom, and disinterestedness achieved only by the exceptional man; by the man who is so brave and far-seeing and high-minded that he really will think only of the interests of the country as a whole.

On the other hand, it is just as idle for Congressmen to seek to excuse themselves as a body by uttering jeremiads as to the improper way in which their constituents press them to do things that ought not to be done. The individual Congressman can be excused only by frankly admitting that the fault lies with the Congressmen taken collectively. The remedy is simple and easy of application.

Congress has now, and has long had, the power to rid its members of almost all the improper pressure brought to bear upon the individual by special interests—great and small, local and metropolitan—on such subjects as tariff legislation, river and harbor legislation, and pension legislation. Congress has not exercised this power, chiefly because of what I am bound to regard as a very short-sighted and unwise belief that it is beneath its dignity to delegate any of its functions. By passing a rule which would forbid the reception or passage of any pension bill save the pension legislation recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions (this of course to be rejected or amended as Congress saw fit, but not so amended as to include any special or private legislation), Congress would at once do away with the possibility of its members being subject to local pressure for improper private pension bills, and at the same time guarantee proper treatment for the veteran who really does deserve to have everything done for him that the country can afford. The veteran of this stamp has no stancher friend than the Commissioner of Pensions; whereas he is often the very man passed over when special bills are introduced, because the less deserving men are at least as apt as the others to have political influence.

In the case of the tariff and the river and harbor legislation, what is needed in each case is ample provision for a commission of the highest possible grade, composed of men who thoroughly know the subject, and who possess every

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

attribute required for the performance of the great and difficult task of framing in outline the legislation that the country, as distinguished from special interests, really needs. These men, from the very nature of the case, will be wholly free from the local pressure of special interests so keenly felt by every man who is dependent upon the vote of a particular district every two years for his continuance in public life. Such a river and harbor commission could report, and probably would report, a great and comprehensive National scheme for river and harbor improvements fit to be considered by the people as a whole upon its merits, and not dependent for enactment into law upon a system of log-rolling designed to placate special interests which are powerful in each of many score Congressional districts. Such a tariff commission could get at the facts of labor cost here and abroad by expert inquiry, and not by the acceptance of interested testimony; such a commission could consider dispassionately the probable effect upon the entire social and economic body of all changes in any given branch of the tariff, and its recommendations would represent the exercise of careful judgment from a disinterested standpoint. Such a commission could work in harmony with the Commissioner of Labor, so as to insure that the laborers for whom the tariff is passed get the full benefit of it; for the major part of the benefit of a protective tariff should unquestionably go to the wage-workers.

Even under such conditions of tariff-making errors might be committed, but they would be merely those errors of disinterested judgment incidental to every kind of public or, for the matter of that, private effort, and the work would not be hampered from the beginning by the need of gratifying private selfishness.

It is only in this way that tariff legislation, river and harbor legislation, and pension legislation can be treated from the standpoint of principle and not from the very low standpoint of privilege and preference. The obstacle hitherto to the adoption of such a method of treatment has come from the queer dislike felt by so many Congressional leaders to a course of action which they (quite unjustifiably) feel would in some way be a limitation of their powers. I think this feeling is passing. It is simply another instance of the kind of feeling which makes some executives suspicious about delegating their work to any subordinate, and which makes many voters, who have not pondered the matter deeply, desire to elect great numbers of people on a ticket of such length that it is out of the question for any except professional politicians to know much about them.

As soon as business becomes at all complex—and nothing can be more complex than the business of a Nation of a hundred million people—it can only be performed by delegating to experts the duty of dealing with all that can properly be delegated. It is only by such delegation that it is possible to secure the proper consideration of the exceedingly important business which cannot properly be delegated. The voters, as a whole, for instance, must necessarily declare directly upon all really vital issues, and they should do this when the issue is a man just as much as when the issue is one of legislation. Indeed, in my judgment, there are certain matters, as to which the voters do not at present have the chance of thus acting directly, where it is important that the chance be given them. But they can only exercise such choice with wisdom and benefit where it is vitally necessary to exercise it, on condition of not being confused by the requirement of exercising it in the great multitude of cases where there is no such necessity, and where they can with advantage delegate the duty to the man they deem most fit to do the business.

What is true of the voters is equally true of legislators and administrators the moment that their tasks become sufficiently complex. The village constable in a small community can do all his work directly. But the President of the United States can do his work at all only by delegating the enormous mass of it to his appointees, and by confining his own share of the purely administrative work largely to supervision and direction of these employees. When a President appoints a commission to investigate such a vital matter as, for instance, country life, or the conservation of natural resources, he does not abdicate his own authority; he merely faces the fact that by no possibility can he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

himself do this important piece of work as well as the experts whom he appoints to devote their whole time to that purpose. Now, Congress can with wisdom act in such matters of prime legislative importance as the tariff and river and harbor improvement, in the same way that the President acts in such matters of prime administrative importance as country life and conservation. It no more represents abdication of power on the part of Congress to appoint a first-class Tariff Commission than it represents abdication of power on the part of the President to appoint a first-class country life or conservation Commission, or than it represents abdication of power on the part of voters to elect as Governor a man to whom they give all possible power to do his work well. In each case the body delegating the authority, so far from abdicating the power, has secured its wise use by intrusting it to a man or men especially equipped thus to use it well, and this man, or these men, can in turn be held to the most rigid accountability if it is not well used, in the exclusive service of the people as a whole.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE DIVINE LIFE

Many years ago I picked up, I do not know where or how, the phrase "The life of God in the soul of man," and have ever since used it as a definition of religion. It is the best I know. After a few years a correspondent wrote to me that its author was one Henry Scougall, a Scotch writer of the seventeenth century, who used it as the title of a book on religion. I gave that information to my readers, both in the columns of this journal, then called the "Christian Union," and in one or more volumes in which I employed the phrase. Inquiry for the book developed the fact that it was out of print; and my curiosity was not ardent enough to provoke a search for it through the second-hand book-stores. Two or three weeks ago an unknown friend—who I hope will see this article and accept it as a personal expression of thanks—sent me a copy of the book, and it lies before me now. It is an American reprint, a small volume of one hundred and twenty-eight pages, with the following title-page:

THE
LIFE OF GOD
IN THE
SOUL OF MAN

Boston
NICHOLS & NOYES
1868

An introduction signed R. C. W. gives the following information concerning the book. Henry Scougall, the son of the Bishop of Aberdeen in Scotland, was born in June, 1650, entered the University at fifteen, was made Professor of Philosophy at twenty, four or five years later became Professor of Divinity in King's College, and died in 1678, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. A year before his death he wrote to a friend a letter on the subject of religion. It was not written for publication, but, coming to the knowledge of Bishop Burnet, was by him published, whether before or after the author's death this introduction does not state.

The book is characterized by that simplicity of statement which befits its origin. It is without the self-consciousness which mars so many books about religion, and is equally free from the scholastic theology which so often renders theological treatises incomprehensible to the laity and from that pietistic emotionalism which makes obnoxious many books of devotion. The writer evidently had no other object in his letter than to make his meaning clear, and this singleness of purpose has given to his style great clarity. But it is more than clear; it is transparent. The title of this little book indicates the mystical quality which constitutes its subtle charm; and through the lucid English of the author the reader perceives the mystical experience which he seeks to unveil. "True religion," says Henry Scougall, "is an union of the soul with God, a real participation of the divine nature, the very image of God drawn upon the soul; or, in the Apostle's phrase, *it is Christ formed within us*. Briefly I know not how the nature of religion can be more fully expressed than by calling it *a divine life*."

Religion is a belief; but it is more—it is an experience. And our belief is an expression of our experience. The belief

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of a musician that "Parsifal" is a great musical drama is an expression of his musical experience. The belief of an artist that Rembrandt is a great painter is an expression of his artistic experience. The belief of a husband that his wife is the best woman in the world is an expression of his experience of love for her. The belief and the experience are not always identical; as in the latter case, in which the husband will frankly admit to himself, if he is reasonable, that the world has in it other women who are the equal of his unequaled wife. So the Christian's belief in forgiveness is an expression of his experience of peace; his belief in prayer is an expression of his experience of illumination and strength received from Another; his belief in God is an expression of his experience of a mystical companionship with the Great Companion. This is the divine life, "the life of God in the soul of man."

We hear much in these days about the New Theology in the Protestant Churches, and Modernism in the Roman Catholic Church. But the one is not new and the other is not modern. Implicit in this little volume is the theology of Sabatier's "Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit," the criticism of Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," and the appealing preaching of Phillips Brooks. I do not know where in modern literature one can find better stated the contrast between that religion which is "the life of God in the soul of man" and the spurious counterfeits which are common in the spiritual market-place in all ages of the world than will be found in the following paragraph which Henry Scougall wrote to his friend two hundred and fifty years ago:

"I cannot speak of religion, but I must lament that, among so many pretenders to it, so few understand what it means; some placing it in the understanding, in orthodox notions and opinions; and all the account they can give of their religion is, that they are of this or the other persuasion, and have joined themselves to one of those many sects whereinto Christendom is most unhappily divided. Others place it in the outward man, in a constant course of external duties, and a model of performances: if they live peaceably with their neighbors, keep a temperate diet, observe the returns of worship, frequenting the church and their closet, and sometimes extend their hands to the relief of the poor, they think they have sufficiently acquitted themselves. Others again put all religion in the affections, in rapturous heats and ecstatic devotion; and all they aim at, is, to pray with passion, and think of heaven with pleasure, and to be affected with those kind and melting expressions wherewith they court their Saviour, till they persuade themselves that they are mightily in love with him; and from thence assume a great confidence of their salvation, which they esteem the chief of Christian graces."

In all ages of the world these counterfeits have been offered, and in all ages of the world this religion of the spirit has had its prophets. And curiously, also, in all ages of the world the prophets of spiritual religion have been accused of preaching novelties and undermining faith and attacking pure religion, because they would not accept creeds for faith, conventional morality for spiritual life, and rapturous devotion for practical goodness. The life of God in the soul of man was the religion of the Psalmist who wrote, "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise." It was the religion of the prophet who wrote, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" It was the religion of the Apostle who wrote, "The life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." It was the religion of the Master, who prayed, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

This life of God in the soul of man, which is the truth in all creeds, the experience in all rituals, and the inspiration of all noble living—this it is which makes all churches one Church of the living God, and all mankind one family, because all are the offspring of our Father in heaven.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

We publish on another page three letters from correspondents criticising the position of The Outlook respecting the power of the President. A stronger argument against our position than either of these correspondents furnishes will be found in the opinion of Mr. Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, in the case In re Neagle, which we have already described, and of which one of our correspondents gives a very brief summary. The question in this case was thus stated by the Court in its opinion:

"The Constitution, Section 3, Article 2, declares that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and he is provided with the means of fulfilling this obligation by his authority to commission all the officers of the United States, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the most important of them, and to fill vacancies. . . . Is this duty limited to the enforcement of Acts of Congress or of treaties with the United States according to their expressed terms, or does it include the rights, duties, and obligations growing out of the Constitution itself or international relations, and all the protection implied by the nature of the Government under the Constitution?"

Mr. Justice Lamar held that the President's duty, and therefore his right, was limited to the enforcement of actual laws enacted by Congress and treaties enacted by the Senate, and in this opinion Mr. Chief Justice Fuller concurred. But these were *dissenting opinions*. The Supreme Court held by a majority of six to two, Mr. Justice Field taking no part in the case, that it was not so limited; that the general clauses of the Constitution vesting the executive power in a President of the United States and making it his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed made it his duty to afford all the protection to persons and property implied by the nature of the Government under the Constitution. In other words, in the point at issue between ourselves and our correspondents, the minority of the Supreme Court take the view of our correspondents, the majority of the Court take our view.

One of our correspondents, Mr. Michener, seems to think that The Outlook holds that the President may *make* laws by his own act. Either The Outlook has written very blindly or Mr. Michener has read the editorials of The Outlook very carelessly. We do not imagine that the legislative, judicial, and executive functions are centered in a President. But we hold that when the Constitution declares in general terms that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and does not define what it means by "executive power," and when history further shows that the Constitutional Convention refused to limit this general declaration by providing that such executive powers should be vested in the President as were delegated to him by Congress, it is clear that the Convention meant, and the Constitution means, that in the President are vested those powers which in England at that time were vested in the English chief executive, namely, George III.

In the case In re Neagle, the Attorney-General in his brief thus defined the view of the Constitution maintained by him on behalf of the United States Government:

> We insist that by the Constitution of the United States a government was created possessed of all the powers necessary to existence as an independent nation; that these powers were distributed in the three great Constitutional departments, and that each of these departments is by that Constitution invested with all of those governmental powers naturally belonging to such department which have not been withheld by the terms of the Constitution. In other words, that Congress is invested not only with expressed but implied legislative powers; that the Judiciary is invested not only with express powers granted in the Constitution as its share of the Government but with all the judicial powers which have not been expressly withheld from it; and that the President, in like manner, by the very fact that he is made the Chief Executive of the Nation, and is to preserve and protect the Constitution, and to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, is invested with implied executive powers, which neither of the other branches of the Government can either take away or abridge; that many of these powers granted to each branch of the Government are self-executing and in no way dependent, except as to ways and means, upon legislation.

This is the position of The Outlook. These words were quoted by Mr. Justice

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lamar in his opinion as expressing the view of the Constitution which he and Mr. Chief Justice Fuller did not accept; and they may fairly be taken as the view of the Constitution which was affirmed by the majority of the Supreme Court.

The general executive power attributed by The Outlook to the President, and affirmed by the Supreme Court in the case In re Neagle, has been not less explicitly affirmed by that Court in other cases. One of them is described by a correspondent, Mr. Wayne C. Williams, on another page; other analogous decisions are referred to by another correspondent, whose letter did not reach us in time to print with the other letters on pages 789–792. He writes:

"From the earliest time the Supreme Court has recognized the wide discretionary authority lodged in the Executive to carry out the governmental functions intrusted to such executive department, even though there be no express enactment of Congress authorizing Executive action. The doctrine was thus laid down during the time of Marshall, in United States vs. McDaniel, 7 Pet., 1, 14:

"A practical knowledge of the action of any one of the great departments of the Government must convince every person that the head of a department, in the distribution of its duties and responsibilities, is often compelled to exercise his discretion. He is limited in the exercise of his powers by the law; *but it does not follow that he must show a statutory provision for everything he does. No government could be administered on such principles.* To attempt to regulate by law the minute movements of every part of the complicated machinery of government would evince a most unpardonable ignorance on the subject. Whilst the great outlines of its movements may be marked out and limitations imposed on the exercise of its powers, there are numberless things which must be done that can neither be anticipated nor defined, and which are essential to the proper action of the government. Hence, of necessity, usages have been established in every department of the Government which have become a kind of common law and regulate the rights and duties of those who act within their respective limits.

"This doctrine has been followed by the Supreme Court in a variety of cases in which it has recognized and enforced rights and liabilities arising out of Executive action not authorized by specific statute. Such are the cases of Benson vs. Henkel, 198 U. S., 1, 11–12, and the very recent case of Haas vs. Henkel, 216 U. S., 462, 480–481."

In The Outlook for May 14 (page 56) we affirmed that the clause in the Constitution declaring that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States" confers upon him "the executive power ordinarily recognized as belonging to the executive department in a constitutional government," and that therefore "we are to look in history to find what his powers *are;* we are to look in the Constitution to find what powers are denied him." We think that we have demonstrated that this view is abundantly supported, not only by political writers like James Bryce, historians like John Fiske, and Constitutional writers like Professor F. J. Stimson, but also by explicit and repeated decisions of the Supreme Court. The student who desires to see and consider the whole argument should compare the editorials on this subject in the issues of May 14, June 4, and July 2 (pages 56, 246, and 464) with this editorial.

CAN THE CHURCH BE UNITED?

"To promote Christian unity at home and throughout the world," twelve clergymen and twelve laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have formed an incorporated body known as the Christian Unity Foundation. Such men as Bishop Doane, Bishop Greer, Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, Admiral Goodrich, Mr. William Jay Schieffelin—to select names from the list of incorporators virtually at random—are accustomed to dealing with problems in a practical way. Their appearance as incorporators gives assurance that the aims of the new Foundation will be pursued with the patience that comes of preparation for real difficulties.

This is furthermore indicated by the express purpose—stated in the Articles of Incorporation: "To gather and disseminate accurate information relative to the faith and works of all Christian bodies; to set forth the great danger of our unhappy divisions and the waste of spiritual energy due thereto; to devise and suggest practical methods of co-operation, substituting comity for rivalry in the propagation of the common faith; to bring together all who are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

laboring in the same field, and this in the belief that full knowledge of one another will emphasize our actual membership in the one body of Christ and our common agreement in the essentials of faith." The end to be attained is furthermore thus stated: "That, finally, by the operation of the Spirit of God, the various Christian bodies may be knit together in more evident unity in the essentials of faith and practice and in one organic life."

The establishment of this incorporated body is one of the many indications that the minds of the people of the churches are becoming more and more intent upon union. Here and there in the United States efforts in this direction have been made with a large measure of success. The reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with its parent body, the Presbyterian Church, is one of these. The plan, now quiescent, if not abandoned, of uniting the Congregational, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Protestant Churches in a single denomination was another. Progress has been made in bringing Northern and Southern Methodists together. Northern and Southern Baptists have already virtually healed their former breach.

In Canada a similar movement on behalf of union, but much more extensive, has for some years been under way. There the purpose is to unite in one body, with a common creed and a common organization, the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches. The process has been slow, but it has been continuous. The plan has already been drawn up and has been approved by certain bodies. Only recently the Congregational churches cast a vote of eighty-two per cent in favor of it; and the Presbyterian Assembly has approved it by a large majority, though it cannot take final action for two years.

Most significant of all has been the establishment of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This organization is really a federation of almost all the principal Protestant denominations in the United States. It comprises, we believe, a large majority of the Protestant churches. It has supplanted no denomination, it has drawn up no new creed, it has set forth no common ritual, it has substituted for the present church organizations no new organization, nor has it caused one organization to be absorbed by another. It has simply done for the Protestant Churches of America what the Confederation did for the American colonies—it has bound them together, it has enabled them to work in unison.

There are two conceptions of church union. For want of better terms, we may distinguish them respectively as organic and federal. According to the one conception, the future Church Universal is pictured as a great unified organism. There will be, according to this conception, no Roman Catholic Church, no Greek Catholic Church, no Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational Church; there will be one single Church of which all Christians will be members. Divisions there possibly may be within that Church, but they will be simply such organic divisions as are found in an army. According to the other conception, the future Church Universal will be a great complex federated body. The distinction between Roman and Greek, between Episcopal, Congregational, and Presbyterian, may remain. Creeds will express a variation in thought between bodies of Christians much like the unexpressed variation that must always exist between the beliefs of individuals. But in matters calling for co-operation, in activities which require of the Church the union of forces, in all that pertains to the Church as a whole, there will be a federal organism.

The Canadian movement is an expression of the former conception. So is the newly established Christian Unity Foundation. Of the latter conception, there have been several expressions in the various State Federations of Churches and in the Maine Interdenominational Comity Commission; but of this conception the chief expression is the Federal Council of Churches.

Every honest and sensible endeavor to reduce "our unhappy divisions and the waste of spiritual energy due thereto" is to be welcomed. Naturally, those who have the organic conception of Church union will seek to reduce the number of denominations, either through the amalgamation of two or more denominations so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as to produce a new body or by the absorption of one denomination into another. On the other hand, those who have the federal conception of Church union will seek not so much a reduction in the number of denominations as the creation of such federal relations between existing denominations that they will act as a unit in all matters of common concern.

There is ample opportunity for service on the part alike of those who have the one conception and of those who have the other. It is, for example, little short of ludicrous that the division between the Methodists of the South and those of the North which was created by the issue of slavery should still continue a generation after that issue has been settled; and it is highly desirable that in trying to solve the problems left by slavery Americans within the Church as well as without should do away with sectional divisions. The erasure of denominational lines is thus something more than a distant ideal; it is in many instances an immediate desideratum. Even in such instances, however, complete erasure cannot always be expected. A small recalcitrant element can, as in the case of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, maintain existence as a separatist body. Customs, traditions, the placeholder's disinclination to sacrifice his office, even the impediments of the law—these and other obstacles must be overcome with every attempt at the dissolution or rearrangement of established bodies.

When we turn, however, to the efforts for church union on the basis of federation, we find no such difficulties. Already, as we have pointed out, the great majority of Protestant Churches in the United States have given visible expression of Church union by the creation of the Federal Council, and that Council, convened for the first time only a year and a half ago, is already proving that these federated churches can act as one. What this Council has done in dealing with the great social and industrial questions of the times The Outlook has reported. The Commission on the Church and Social Service, which is a department of this federal organization, has expressed the conscience of the churches regarding wages, hours of labor, and rest days. It has also made an investigation of conditions in a specific community—the Bethlehem Steel Works. Now the Federal Council, through its Committee on Home Missions in joint action with a special Committee of the Home Missions Council, has made a report on conditions of church work in Colorado. As a result of investigation, the Joint Committee recommends to the Mission Boards that their officers arrange to allot unoccupied territory so that each Board shall feel especial responsibility for given fields, and to decline mission aid for places where religious work is now, and promises to continue to be, adequately done. Thus on that very side of church activity where sectarian divisions have been most obvious and most hurtful, the Protestant Churches have given proof of unity through federation.

These instances of united action indicate only a primitive form of federal union. Nothing more could be expected within nineteen months; but, primitive though it is, it is real. The American States, when they were first federated, were as truly a Nation as they are to-day. They were a weak Nation, an immature Nation, but a Nation nevertheless. To-day the Federal Council demonstrates the fact not only that Church union is practicable but also that it has been achieved.

THE SPECTATOR

The Spectator is strongly of the opinion that so many sins have been laid at the door of the Tower of Babel and left there that some reparation is due that much-maligned structure. In our haste to condemn we forget what enormous profit has come from the generous bestowal of the gift of tongues. Was it not Heine who said that if the Romans had been compelled to learn their own language they would have had no time to conquer the world? Years ago Colonel Higginson wrote a charming essay on an old Latin text-book; but he was not thinking of the introduction to Livy; it would have taxed even his skill to say smooth things about that tormenting piece of uncompromising condensation. No one can read it, however, without feeling that, if the Roman boys were obliged to master it, they must have found in it some of the athletic fiber which carried them to the ends of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

earth; and a really unfettered Hegelian paragraph goes a long way toward explaining the victorious patience of the German mind and its power of elaboration.

There are other and more obvious advantages of the diversities of languages: there is an enormous and highly profitable literature of dictionaries and text-books. Has every advocate of one of the several forms of manufactured universal speech thought of the appalling destruction of property that would follow its adoption by the civilized world? Have these rash persons taken into account the language departments in a thousand universities and colleges, and the almost innumerable schools of language which dot the map of the Western world like nebulæ of stars? This vast machinery of education, from which few escape without some smattering of knowledge, was set in motion, so to speak, at the door of the Tower of Babel, and has been running with increasing velocity until the vibration of it jars every household. Bagehot said in effect that the teaching of Greek and Latin in the English public schools did not impart these languages, but convinced the boys that there were such languages. That is the condition of the great majority of those who have struggled with other languages than their own; they have not become intimate with these languages, but they hold them in great respect.

But the Tower of Babel has suffered most from lack of recognition of its humorous aspects. It has made an immense contribution to international gayety, and has enlivened travel in all countries with mirth-provoking incidents. The blunders of Americans in Europe are condoned by a courtesy which, it is to be feared, does not always greet the blundering speech of the foreigner in the United States; but keen observers do not fail to note the faint smile on the face of Europe as it listens to the French, German, Italian, and Spanish spoken by pilgrims from the New World. One instinctively resents ignorance of English on the part of Europeans, and the woman who was overheard saying, as she came out of a shop in Florence, "These fool Italians don't know a word of English," gave crude expression to a well-nigh universal feeling. A comfortable sense of superiority is the possession of almost every race, and one of its signs is a little impatience with those who do not understand one's language and a strong conviction that such an understanding is due us. The Spectator once heard a large, ruddy, infuriated Englishman speaking to a polite little French railway official. He shook his big fist over the little man as he thundered: "I don't know a word of your silly language, and I don't mean to, but I do know that you are the biggest ass in Europe." This consciousness of superiority has one great advantage: it gives us courage to make a few disconnected words do the work of a language. There are Americans who get along very comfortably in Europe by the use of a few well-chosen nouns! The inferior European mind has a remarkable quickness in guessing what we mean.

Sometimes that quickness is sorely taxed. A fervent American was somewhat reluctantly allowed to address a Protestant congregation in a French city in French. His subject was "The Water of Life;" and he greatly puzzled his auditors by urging them to drink freely of *eau de vie!* Even the learned do not escape the dangers of speaking an unfamiliar language; a distinguished German scholar who was invited to speak at a meeting of students in an American university promptly accepted and said he would speak in English. It happened that his English was conspicuously bad, and it was politely suggested that, as his audience understood German, he would better use that language. "No," he said; "my courages is as great as my knowledges!" A delightful example of the confusion which creates humorous situations occurred several years ago in a well-known London restaurant. A young German had ordered a beefsteak. It did not arrive very promptly, and, after several polite but fruitless appeals to the waiter, the young German said, with great severity of face and tone, "Waiter, when am I about to become a beefsteak?" Interracial incidents of this kind are without number, and may be distributed impartially among all the nationalities. The most appalling blunders are often passed on with a smile

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by courteous people who know that neither obscenity nor vulgarity is within the purpose of the speaker. It is very easy innocently to substitute one word for another with shocking consequence. An American who is devoted to his wife once had occasion to put her inside an omnibus in Paris while he rode on top. When the conductor came, he explained that he was paying his own fare and that of a lady below; by an unfortunate substitution of one word for another he told the astonished conductor that he was paying for a lady in Hades. If awkwardness in speaking other languages than your own is to be deplored, too great ease in the use of other tongues sometimes gives ground for distrust. A Viennese was once commenting on the lack of facility in speaking other languages shown by the British. "You forget," said the Englishman to whom the remark was made, "that we have not had half the armies of Europe in London to teach us."

Another prolific source of the humors of travel is ignorance. Italy has long furnished a post-graduate course for western and northern Europe, and has repaid her various conquerors by giving them lessons in æsthetics, manners, and history, and all Europe has become a university for Americans, who are acquiring information as ardently as they are shopping from London to Vienna. In some cases their ignorance would be appalling if it were not so frank and childlike. The besetting sin of the American in Europe, as at home, is haste: he moves with such rapidity that his impressions become composite instead of remaining firm and distinct. Two women were overheard on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence; one asked the other, "Is this Florence or Venice?" "What day is it?" was the evasive reply. "Thursday." "Well, then, it's Venice." It might just as well have been Bruges or Amsterdam or any other town that has bridges so far as these ladies were concerned. They were not seeing Europe; they were "doing" it.

The Tribuna in the Uffizi Gallery in the same city is famous, as everybody knows, for its collection of masterpieces, but those who know it best would hardly describe it as did the American who was taking some ladies through the gallery and said to them as they entered the room, "All the pictures in this room are hand-painted." This was strictly true, but it must have raised unjust suspicions with regard to the works in other parts of the collection. There was more justification for the remark of a weary American lady that "there were so many Venuses she couldn't tell them apart." In view of what Rome offers in the way of art, one must sympathize with the man from "the States" who said he had spent two days in Rome and was mighty sorry he couldn't stay another day.

The humors of travel contributed by the American are by no means greater than those furnished by other nations. A guide was explaining the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel to a large, florid Englishman of the British type, which is, it must not be forgotten, only one type of Englishman. When the description was finished, the auditor carefully surveyed the whole wonderful series and then remarked, "Well, now, you know, I think it is rather fine." So art comes to its own at last, though it often waits long for the response to its appeal. An American artist of distinction long resident in Italy declares that he was once studying the Apollo Belvedere when a guide came along with another Englishman of the British type in tow. "This," said the guide, "is the famous statue of Apollo." "Napollo," replied the auditor; "oh, yes, you mean Napoleon; and *toto nudo;* how extraordinary!"

The humors of travel are all in the day's work, to recall Kipling, and relieve the tedium of railway journeys and the fatigue of sightseeing. They often bring a touch of domesticity into foreign surroundings and make one feel at home where so many things are alien. "Ma," said a good old-fashioned American to a good old-fashioned American woman in the hall of a hotel in Venice, and in the Spectator's hearing. "Ma," he repeated, pointing to another woman in the reading-room, "see who's settin' there." The three solid American personalities gave the fairyland of Venice a touch of reality.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MEN HIGHER UP

A SEQUEL TO "THE CASE OF THE SEVENTEEN HOLES"[1]

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

IF—as the old writers of sequels used to say—you have read "The Case of the Seventeen Holes," you know how the Sugar Trust was engaged for years in deliberately and systematically defrauding the Government in the payment of duties on raw sugar; how, through the cleverness of Richard Parr, certain employees of the Trust were caught in the act; and how the Trust was convicted of the frauds, subjected to a penalty of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and compelled to make restitution of over two million dollars which it had filched from the Government. I have now to relate how the frauds were brought home, first to the individuals who had been actively engaged, day after day and year after year, in their perpetration, and finally to the "men higher up" whose responsibility for the crimes was as much greater as their direct participation was less.

THE CASE OF THE SEVENTEEN HOLES

But first, lest you are not familiar with the former story, let me run over its main points. The American Sugar Refining Company—alias in common parlance the Sugar Trust—owns at Williamsburg, in Brooklyn, the largest sugar refinery in the world. At its extensive docks are landed yearly more than a billion pounds of raw sugar brought from the ends of the earth. As the sugar is landed it is weighed, for the computation of the duties, on big platform scales—seventeen in number—whose recording beams are inclosed in narrow scale-houses, spaced at regular intervals along the docks. In each scale-house sat two men, a Custom-House employee known as the Government weigher and a sugar company employee known as the company checker. The former did the weighing—adjusting, as each truck-load or draft of three bags was run upon the platform, the pois on the scale-beam, reading off the weight, and recording it in his book. The latter was supposed to watch the work of the weigher and to record the weight of each draft in a book of his own. The weigher sat just inside the door of the scale-house, the company checker in the far corner, his left side close against the wall. On a day in November, 1907—the 20th, in fact—Richard Parr strolled on to the Williamsburg docks. Parr was a special employee of the Custom-House who had some time before run across certain signs that seemed to him to point to extensive frauds in the weighing of sugar. On the recommendation of Secretary Loeb, a lifelong friend of Parr, to whom he went with his suspicions, Parr was appointed by direct order of President Roosevelt to follow up the trail which he had come upon. The trail led him to the docks upon this particular morning.

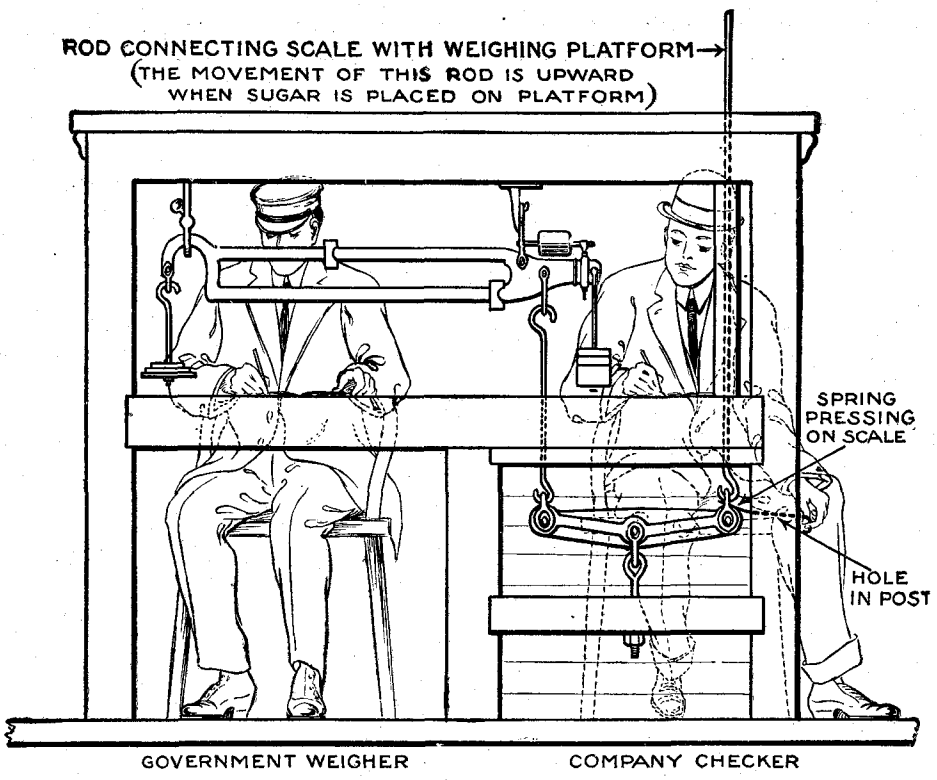
A POTENT LITTLE SPRING

A cargo of sugar was being discharged from the steamship Strathyre, and four of the scale-houses were in active use. Parr suddenly appeared at the door of one of the houses, and directed the Government weigher, who rose to meet him, to finish the weighing of the draft of sugar which was just at that moment on the platform. He had already told another Government employee who was at work on the dock to stop the two drafts that had just been weighed. All three drafts were then reweighed, with interesting results—the truck-load which was on the scales when Parr appeared weighed *exactly the same*, one thousand and eight pounds; but the other two truck-loads weighed *fourteen and eighteen pounds more respectively than their previous weight* as recorded in the Government weigher's book. One weighed 998 pounds instead of 984, one 1,012 instead of 994. But, be it remembered, the draft weighed for the first time while Parr looked on weighed precisely the same the second time.

Meanwhile the company checker, a man named Kehoe, sat in his chair, his left elbow on his knee, his left hand out of sight

[1] Published in The Outlook of May 1, 1909.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


ROD CONNECTING SCALE WITH WEIGHING PLATFORM→
(THE MOVEMENT OF THIS ROD IS UPWARD WHEN SUGAR IS PLACED ON PLATFORM)
SPRING PRESSING ON SCALE
HOLE IN POST
GOVERNMENT WEIGHER
COMPANY CHECKER

A DIAGRAM OF THE SCALE-HOUSE

in the corner, and a flag of distress flying in his face. Parr ordered him to get up, sat down in his place, reached down in the corner, and found the curled-up end of a narrow steel spring, which worked loosely in a hole in the stanchion of the scale.

In the presence of that spring, and in the curious difference between two of the three drafts which were reweighed under Parr's supervision and the third, lies the kernel of the whole matter. The inner end of the spring rested upon one end of the walking-beam of the scale, and pressed it down with such force that it made a truck-load of sugar apparently weigh from ten to twenty pounds less than its real weight. The spring was manipulated by the company checker so that it would press upon the walking-beam when a truck was on the platform and would be withdrawn when the platform was empty, in order that the effect of the pressure might not be apparent when nothing was being weighed. Of the three drafts in question, two were weighed the first time with the spring in position, the third with the spring pulled out, when the checker took fright at the appearance of a stranger at the scale-house door. So the two mysteriously gained weight when put on the platform a second time, while the third changed not at all.

What a potent little piece of wire! Working quietly and unobtrusively in its little dark corner, it robbed the Government of the duty on from ten to twenty pounds of sugar every time a truck-load of three bags was put upon the scale platform. Only one spring was ever found, for the other scale-houses in use that morning were unfortunately not visited by Parr and his associates until enough time had elapsed for almost anything to have happened to such a little piece of wire. But in the stanchion of every one of the seventeen scales on the docks was a hole like that in which the spring was discovered. So there was the title for the case ready to hand—"The Case of the Seventeen Holes."

BUILDING UP A CASE

Parr had revealed the fraud in actual operation in a single scale-house. It re-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mained for the Government attorneys to construct upon that narrow foundation a case which should show "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the frauds were deliberate, systematic, and long-continued, that the Sugar Company had profited by them, at the expense of the Government, for many years and to an astounding extent, and that certain individuals, of both low and high degree in the company, were responsible for their perpetration. The harmless-looking steel spring, which a man might almost hide beneath his hand, was the starting-point. From it, as Huxley from a single bone reconstructed a prehistoric animal, the prosecutors built up by infinite pains and sheer brilliancy of deduction a case which enmeshed first the company itself, then the minor agents of the frauds, and finally the "men higher up"—the brains behind the crime.

The first case to be tried was against the company itself. In the course of it the Government showed, from the company's own books and from the books of those who sold it the raw sugar, that year after year, on cargo after cargo, the company paid for thousands of pounds more sugar than it was paying duty on. One of two inferences was inevitable. Either the company was systematically cheating itself to the extent of millions of dollars a year by paying for sugar which it never received, or it was systematically cheating the Government to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year by not paying duty on sugar which it did receive. But no one would ever suspect the Sugar Trust of such negligence of its own interests as to make the first inference conceivable. Incidentally, after the 20th day of November, 1907, the difference between the weight of sugar paid for and the weight of sugar paid duty on miraculously vanished.

THE PINK BOOKS

Two kinds of sugar cargoes come to the Williamsburg docks. One kind is known as an invoice weight cargo, on which the amount of sugar which the company pays for is determined by the weight recorded on the seller's invoice, which is ascertained at the port of shipment, in far-off Java, for instance. The other kind is the landed weight cargo, which is paid for on the weight ascertained on the refinery dock. But *not* ascertained, look you, by the Government weigher. The invoice weight cargo is weighed but once on the dock, on some of the seventeen scales already described. But the landed weight cargo is weighed twice—once on those scales and again, not twenty feet away, by men known as city weighers, who represent the sellers of the sugar. Now each of these weighings is checked by an employee of the company; and each company checker records the weight of each draft of sugar in a little pink book (the "pink books" which became famous before the first trial was far advanced). The two pink books representing a single landed weight cargo—one coming from the checker on the Government weigher, the other from the checker on the city weigher—were pasted back to back, and filed in the office of the dock superintendent. So there in the official records of the company inseparably joined were two sets of figures on each landed weight cargo showing differences of weights of fifty, a hundred, even two hundred, thousand pounds.

The two sets of figures were the results of weighings the second of which was made not twenty feet away from the first and not five minutes later. And the company would have had you believe that the differences in those two sets of figures was unknown to any one connected with it and that the two sets of figures were never compared!

THE PINK BOOK TABLES

The second trial involved Oliver Spitzer, the superintendent of the docks, James F. Bendernagel,[1] the cashier of the Williamsburg refinery, and four company checkers, Kehoe, Hennessey, Coyle, and Boyle. Aside from Parr's finding of the spring and the seventeen holes, the pink books were the most important evidence against these men. A table was made up from them by the Government attorneys, which covered more than a hundred cargoes landed during nearly four years. It showed, in parallel columns, the weight of each cargo as ascertained by the Government weighers, the weight of the

[1] At two trials the jury disagreed in the case of Bendernagel. So we shall ignore him in the rest of our story.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

same cargo ascertained by the city weighers, the difference between the two per cargo and per draft when the Government weights were higher, the difference between the two per cargo and per draft when the Government weights were lower, and the names of the employees who checked each of the two weighings. On the first forty-two cargoes, landed between June, 1904, and October, 1906, the columns showing the differences when the Government weights were higher were significantly blank, while the next columns showed differences on every cargo in favor of the city weighers of ten, twenty, forty, seventy, even one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per cargo, or an average difference of thirteen pounds per draft or truck-load of three bags. In 1907 what we may call the "Government column" ceases to be blank and differences of one, two, and three pounds per draft in favor of the Government appear for several months. Then the uniform blankness of the Government column begins again and continues uninterrupted until November 20, 1907, when Parr found the spring. There the big differences in favor of the company cease forever, and the difference is first on one side, then on the other; but it is never more than two pounds a draft, and averages about one-third of a pound in favor of the Government.

The last column of the table has the names of the company checkers on each cargo who worked with the Government weighers, the men who sat in the dark corners of the scale-houses in close proximity to the seventeen holes and the springs which worked in them to such miraculous effect. The names in a section of that column are not without significance:

Kehoe, Voelker, Hennessey, Halligan.
Boyle, Coyle.
Kehoe, Voelker, Boyle, Coyle.
Hennessey.
Boyle, Hennessey.
Boyle, Coyle, Hennessey, Halligan.
Hennessey.

Then came the fatal 20th of November, and thereafter the column reads:

None.
None.
None.

Since that date the Government weighers work alone in the scale-houses, the checkers' corners are given over to dust and cobwebs, and the Seventeen Holes, after years of faithful service for the company, wait in vain for the insertion of the long-familiar springs.

THE ROLY-POLY GANG

The names in the last column, it will be noted, are those of the accused (Voelker and Halligan were indicted with the rest but could not, on account of illness, be tried until the third trial). And only those six were assigned to that especial duty. They were known, the Government showed, as the Big Six, or, at a more remote period when the methods of the fraud were less skillful and more obvious, as the Roly-Poly Gang. In the column showing the checkers on the city weighers are a dozen names and more, but only the elect—the six trusted and tried—might penetrate to the scale-houses. Their labors, too, were not unrewarded, for their wages were higher than those of their companions, although their work was easier and their stations more comfortable. And, what is more significant, the higher wages were paid the Big Six secretly. Their pay envelopes were marked on their face with a certain amount, the regular wage rate for tallymen or checkers, but under the flap of the envelope was another figure considerably higher, and the money in the envelope corresponded with this figure. The higher pay, the concealment of it, and the fact that the men so paid were the only ones allowed to work in the scale-houses and check the Government weighers, were evidence too strong to be ignored.

In the course of the trial one of the attorneys for the defense made what seemed to him a great discovery. Running his finger down the last column of the "pink book tables," he called attention with glee to the names of Edmondstone, Carey, Heffernan, and Loughran. Where are your Big Six now? he wanted to know. Here were others checking along with them in the scale-houses. But his discovery was the exception that (whatever may be the true meaning of the proverb) in this case proved the rule. For these men were working in the scale-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

houses only during the mysterious period in the first few months of 1907 when the differences had ceased to run against the Government and were so small anyway as to be negligible. This period came to be known during the trials as the "wireless period," and the real explanation of it only came out as the third case was finishing. It was of course apparent that the springs were idle during those months, but just why, it remained for the defense to make clear. The explanation we shall refer to later.

THE MEN HIGHER UP

The result of the second trial was the conviction of Spitzer and the four checkers and their sentencing to the penitentiary for from one to two years. The next step was the quest of the men "higher up," and indictments against Charles R. Heike, the secretary of the Sugar Trust and the confidential man of H. O. Havemeyer, the Trust's head, and Ernest Gerbracht, the superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, were promptly found.

In the first two trials there had been a minimum of direct evidence. There had been no one to say of any one of the defendants, "I saw him do the act with my own eyes." Parr's testimony came the closest to being of that kind, when he told of finding the spring in the hole close to where Kehoe was sitting and described the curious behavior of the three drafts which he had reweighed. But on the third trial the task was infinitely harder, the quest immeasurably more remote. Gerbracht's duty brought him to the docks where the frauds were committed only at the most infrequent intervals; Heike in his twenty years as secretary of the company had never visited either refinery or docks. The task of the prosecutors was to follow the trail from the docks to the refinery and thence across the river to the main office of the company at 117 Wall Street.

The connecting link between the docks and the refinery was quickly perceived by the Government attorneys to be in the figures representing the weight of the sugar. The same was true of the link between the docks, where the frauds were actually committed, and the head office of the Trust, across the river in Wall Street. On each cargo of dutiable sugar there were two sets of weights, the one the true weights, in accordance with which the sugar was paid for, the other the false weights, in accordance with which the duties on the sugar were computed. If any responsible official in the refinery, and still more in the Trust office, had criminal knowledge of and criminal complicity in the frauds, the evidence of such knowledge and complicity must be sought in his relation to those two sets of figures. The quest became one not for the detective but for the accountant, not for the man of "gum shoes" and disguises but for the man of midnight oil and the green eye-shade.

THE FALSE WEIGHTS ENTER THE REFINERY

One salient fact stood out like a hand which gathered together from the Seventeen Holes in the seventeen scale-houses the scarlet threads of fraud and led them into the refinery. On invoice weight cargoes the Government weights—the fraudulent weights which the little springs in the seventeen holes had made from one to three per cent less than they should have been—were taken into the refinery and used as an essential part of the system of accounting. In a manufacturing business like sugar refining it is important that the owners should know how much raw material—raw sugar—they are receiving and how much of the finished product—refined sugar—they are getting out of it, in order that they may know whether their manufacturing is being carried on well or ill. Especially is this true of a concern like the Sugar Trust, which has many refineries, and must be able to compare the results of the refining at the different points. So the refinery, on each cargo of sugar delivered to it, is charged with the amount of raw sugar contained in it. These figures with which the refinery is charged are the refinery weights or melting weights. On landed weight cargoes the melting weight was the city weighers' weight, which was presumably accurate, since the company paid for the amount of sugar called for by that weight. But on invoice weight cargoes the melting weight was the Government weight, which was certainly incorrect,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

owing to the busy machinations of the little steel springs.

So the refinery was using in its records and its calculations, on certain cargoes of sugar, a set of false weights. Did Ernest Gerbracht, the superintendent of the refinery, the man whose reputation with his employers depended upon the results which he could obtain as a refiner, know that those figures were false? Let us see.

THE "TECHNICAL STATEMENTS"

Having seen, as it were, the Government weights on invoice cargoes making straight for the door of the refinery and disappearing within, the Government attorneys promptly made the deduction that there must be some important records in the refinery where the false weights would be found again, unmistakable in their inaccuracy. The scarlet threads gathered into one on the docks must reappear in their tell-tale hue somewhere in the refinery accounts. So straight to the refinery, in December, 1909, went Felix Frankfurter, one of the Government attorneys.

"Where are the records that show your refinery weights?" said Mr. Frankfurter.

"Oh," said the cashier, Bendernagel's successor, "you mean the technical statements."

That was exactly what Mr. Frankfurter meant, although he had not known it until that moment. Delighted at this confirmation of their deductions, but without a quiver, he asked that the technical statements for the past four or five years be produced. A search was quickly made, but to the utter surprise of the refinery superintendent the statements had vanished, except those for the months since November, 1907, the very month in which Parr found the spring. From these it appeared that the "technical statem nts" were tables which showed month by month how much raw sugar was received, what percentage of "crystallizable matter" (from which it was possible to make refined sugar) it contained, how much refined sugar was made, what percentage of crystallizable matter it represented, and the percentage of loss of crystallizable matter during the process of refining. The loss of the technical statements for the years of the frauds was a serious one to the Government case, but not, as it proved, irreparable. Mr. Frankfurter promptly commandeered the sources from which the technical statements had been made up from month to month, and a great stack of record books forthwith journeyed from the refinery to the Government attorney's offices.

GERBRACHT THE ALCHEMIST

Here enter accountants, midnight oil, green shades, statistical skill, and unremitting labor. For six months Harry H. Waters, an official of the Custom-House who had already performed yeoman service in the preparation of the first two cases, with a dozen assistants worked over those books. And from that labor he emerged with a complete set of technical statements, reconstructed from the original sources, the basic books which Mr. Frankfurter had seized. Mr. Waters had done the work of an expert sugar refiner, and done it so well that when his reconstructed technical statements were brought into court, the attorneys for the defense, with all the skill and knowledge which the Sugar Trust could supply at their command, could pick not a single flaw in them. He had gathered together the raveled and scattered filaments of the scarlet threads and rewoven them into an unbreakable cord.

To vary the figure for a moment, he had pieced together the scattered bits of an intricate puzzle into a complete and graphic picture of the frauds. And out of that picture when he had made it whole leaped to the eye a new and significant figure—Gerbracht the Alchemist. The figure of a man who, if we may believe him and his defenders, month after month and year after year made something out of nothing, found sugar where no sugar had been before, wielded the secret of the Philosopher's Stone.

As thus. The normal technical statement for any particular month (a month, that is, when no disturbing agency like steel springs and hidden holes had falsified the figures), translated into simple phraseology, said this: Here we have so much raw sugar, containing such a percentage of crystallizable matter, the real raw material of refined sugar. After the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

refining process is over we have so much raw sugar, representing such a percentage of crystallizable matter. Hence in the process of refining there has been such and such a loss of crystallizable matter during the process, such and such an escape of raw material. Now, obviously, in any manufacturing process like sugar-refining there is bound to be a loss, greater or less, of raw material. A refiner who should be able to transmute all of his raw material into finished product without any escaping from him would be a wizard. But Gerbracht, as the picture in the technical statements portrayed him, was not only such a wizard, but a greater. For he not only lost no raw material, he gained some. He delivered more sugar than he received; like any alchemist in pointed cap and flowing gown, he produced matter out of his inner consciousness.

GERBRACHT THE CHARLATAN

Which is to say, in several months of each year, his technical statements showed, instead of a loss in crystallizable matter between raw sugar and refined, as is the normal and rational thing, a gain in crystallizable matter. In those words, *in several months of each year*, lies the nub of the whole matter. The refining processes showed a loss except in the last few months of each year. During those months most of the raw sugar comes from Java; all Java sugar and little sugar from other places comes in invoice weight cargoes. And the larger the percentage of Java sugar in the "melt"—that is, the amount of raw sugar melted for refining month by month—the smaller the loss in crystallizable matter, a loss which in the real "Java months" found itself turned into a gain. The table in the preceding column entitled "Loss in Refining" shows how in 1905 the percentage of Java in the melt varied from month to month and how the losses in refining shrank as the Java grew. In July, with no Java sugar coming in, the loss in crystallizable matter was 2.15%; in October, with 82% of the raw sugar coming from Java, the loss has become a gain, and a big one, 3.31%. When the refinery, therefore, is dealing with Java sugars—that is, with invoice weight cargo sugars, that is with sugars on which the Government weight (the fraudulent weight) is used as the melting weight—it makes more refined sugar than it has raw material. Or perhaps (and the conclusion is irresistible) it has more raw sugar than it is charged with, than appears on its technical statement. In the light of this illuminating inference, everything falls into place. Given the little spring working in its obscure hole and the puzzle reads itself, the miracle in the refinery becomes a simple piece of legerdemain in which you see not what is but what the magician wants you to think is, and Gerbracht the Alchemist becomes Gerbracht the Charlatan.

LOSS IN REFINING

1905.	Loss in Crystallizable Matter.	Percentage of Java Sugar in the Melt.
January	+.49	34.14
February	-.21	12.81
March	+.76	2.66
April	-.92	1.60
May	-1.14	1.36
June	-1.42	4.24
July	-2.15	None
August	-.41	20.74
September	+2.16	59.66
October	+3.31	82.80
November	+.43	61.56
December	+.27	33.15

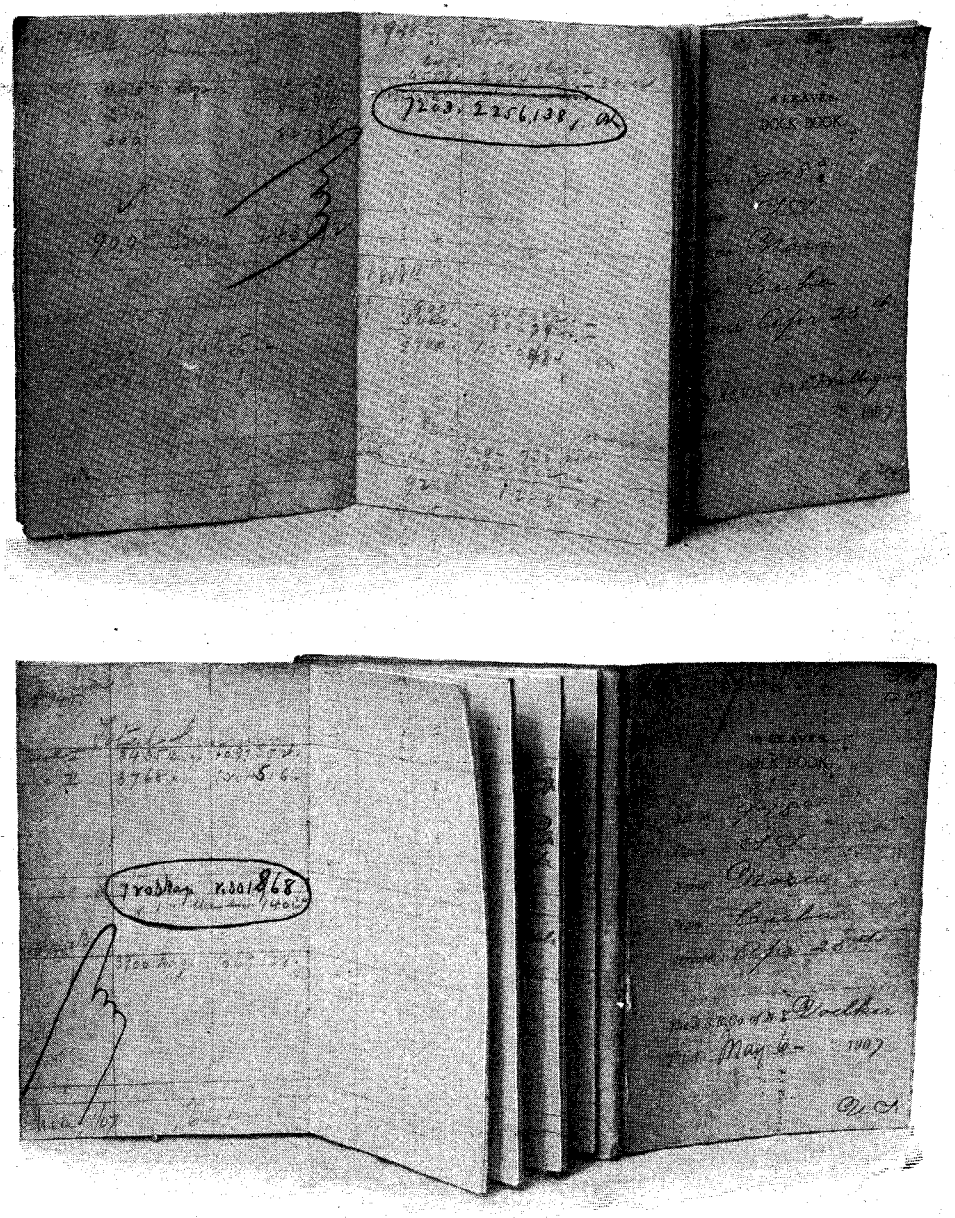
So the technical statements, with their graphic picture of the frauds, seen, as it were, by reflected light, are the strongest kind of evidence that Gerbracht knew that the frauds were being committed. The ridiculous alternative is that he was so unskillful an expert that he did not realize the significance of the figures, that he saw nothing worthy of inquiry in the fact that the refinery was not losing but gaining sugar in its refining processes whenever Java sugar was coming in. Would so stupid a man as that be worth $25,000 a year to the Sugar Trust?

"YOU'RE BEING ROBBED"

There were not lacking other items of evidence, circumstantial for the most part, which when dropped into place in the puzzle network of the Government case were full of significance. And even the very lack of direct evidence to implicate the "men higher up" was significant. For the men higher up are just the ones who know how to cover their tracks.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Early in the third trial, Oliver Spitzer, the dock superintendent who had been already convicted and was safe in the penitentiary in Atlanta, appeared in the court-room with a pardon from the President and a full confession of his share in the frauds. It was natural that the thought should spring to every one's mind: Now we shall hear all about it, now we shall know who ordered the frauds and was ultimately responsible for them. But his story, which disappointed this expectation, was even more natural under the circumstances. He found fraudulent



A PAIR OF THE PINK BOOKS

Two photographs of the same set of books. In the one above is shown the book containing the duty weight, in the one below the book containing the purchase weight. The hand above points out the duty weight—2,256,138 pounds; the hand below, the purchase weight, 2,301,868 pounds. (Note that the number of bags is the same in both books.) In other words, on this cargo the Sugar Refining Company *paid for* 40,000 pounds of sugar on which it *paid no duty*. And the figures showing this discrepancy were recorded by the company's employees in these books, which were then pasted back to back and preserved in the company's office on the docks

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

methods in use when he came to the docks about thirty years ago. He accepted them as a matter of course, improved upon them from time to time, and kept them up without direct orders because that was evidently what was expected from the man in his position. But two or three times a year, he testified, his superior officer, Gerbracht, would rush into his office, fling at him the warning, "You're being robbed. You're being robbed. You're being robbed," and dash out again without listening to any inquiry or explanation or protest. Then, testified Spitzer, he would go out and tell the checkers in the scale-houses to manipulate the springs so as to get more weight for the company.

When the spring was discovered by Parr, Spitzer went in haste and perturbation to Gerbracht's office and told him he was "caught." And the master alchemist shut him off with the curt rejoinder, "Go down to the dock and straighten it out; you have charge of the dock." No curiosity as to what Spitzer had been caught at, no desire to know anything at all about it. Only an evident intention to keep away from possible trouble.

Isn't that just the way a shrewd man who wanted to keep his own hands clean, to keep hidden his own share in the wrong-doing, would have acted? No doing things with his own hand, no talking things over with his subordinate, no recognition of the unholy conditions; but a hasty admonition in obscure language, "You're being robbed!" and a prompt disclaimer when discovery comes, "Go away; that's your business, not mine."

It was shown by the Government that Gerbracht knew of the higher scale of wages for the Big Six, and that he, in fact, authorized some of the advances when a new man was added to the favored gang or the wages of all were raised from time to time. Evidence was also introduced showing that he knew of and tacitly approved the installment of a device on the docks almost as significant as the seventeen holes themselves. This was a system of electric signal lights in the scale-houses, controlled by switches at the gateways to the refinery grounds, so that the watchmen there might give warning of the approach of Government officials or suspicious-looking visitors who might be detectives.

These are the main lines of evidence which the Government found against Gerbracht—bits of circumstance, each bearing its own implication of guilty knowledge, and all grouped around the great central fact of his regular, systematic dealing with the technical statements which showed him to be accomplishing results in four months of every year that any skilled refiner would know to be impossible.

AN ILLUMINATING LETTER

But it remained for the defense, apparently by an egregious error of judgment, to produce a piece of evidence which threw a flood of light on the whole case and helped to implicate both the "men higher up." It was a letter to Gerbracht from Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, the president of the company until his death shortly after the discovery of the spring by Richard Parr. It read:

November 15, 1906.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Heike to-day brings to my attention his belief that the Custom-House weights of Java sugar on Havemeyer's dock are rather more liberal than at other places. Of course I know you are not concerned with any matters to produce such results, but I want to caution you or any of your representatives against having anything whatever to do with any Government employees. Let them do their work irrespective of any interference in any way by us.

Yours truly,
H. O. HAVEMEYER.

Quite a harmless letter on its face. But beautifully significant when we consider when it was written, and what happened on the dock immediately after its receipt.

THE WIRELESS PERIOD

It all has to do with what we have referred to in the first part of this article under the designation of the "wireless period." During the first trial the Government attorneys discovered that the regular, consistent difference between the Government weights (the weights ascertained in the scale-houses where the springs and the seventeen holes did their quiet work) and the city weighers' weights (ascertained a few feet away without interference by means of springs or otherwise by the company's men) suddenly and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vessel.	Date of Filing Entry.	Weight Returned by United States Weighers.	Weight found by Company's Checkers on City Weighers.	Difference United States Weighers. *Higher.*		Difference United States Weighers. *Lower.*		Names of Company's Checkers on City Weighers.	Names of Company's Checkers on United States Weighers.
				Per Cargo.	Per Draft.	Per Cargo.	Per Draft.		
	1906.								
Olinda.....	Aug. 23	1,368,872	1,397,812			28,940	20	Coyle, Halligan.	Voelker, R. Stein.
Parima.....	Sept. 13	1,652,950	1,682,840			29,890	14	Heffernan.	Voelker.
Cienfuegos.....	Sept. 24	1,190,406	1,214,020			23,614	18	Heffernan.	Voelker.
Manoa.....	Oct. 12	3,464,950	3,482,108			17,158	4	Halligan.	Boyle, Edmonstone.
	1907.								
Falco.....	Jan. 9	3,287,680	3,277,880	9,800	2			Heffernan, Stringham, Alexander, Hennessey.	Voelker, Boyle, Coyle, R. Stein, Schwerdtfeger.
Olinda.....	Jan. 10	1,174,490	1,179,348			4,858	4	Halligan.	Voelker, R. Stein.
Pallas.....	Jan. 30	4,226,432	4,232,552			6,120	1	Heffernan, Alexander.	Kehoe, Boyle.
Albuera.....	Feb. 7	9,813,552	9,846,845			33,293	3	Loughran, Heffernan, Halligan, Stringham.	Kehoe, Coyle, R. Stein, Edmonstone, Carey.
Malm.....	Feb. 7	1,719,820	1,716,980	2,840	1			Stringham, Alexander.	Boyle, Coyle.
Bound Brook....	Feb. 7	3,278,334	3,269,240	9,094	2			Hennessey, Alexander.	Boyle, P. A. Carey.
Denaby.....	Feb. 19	2,457,568	2,452,804	4,764	1			Stringham, Alexander.	Coyle, Heffernan.
Olinda.....	Feb. 7	3,173,390	3,171,962	1,428	0.4			Halligan, Heffernan, Stringham.	Kehoe, Coyle, R. Stein, Carey, P. A. Carey.
Manzanilla.....	Feb. 14	4,424,276	4,419,412	4,864	1			Hennessey, Edmonstone.	Coyle, R. Stein.
Paloma.....	Feb. 14 Feb. 18	2,353,424	2,344,300	9,124	3			Stringham.	Kehoe, Coyle, Carey.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Merida	Aug. 10	3,230,740	3,286,892			56,152	16	Kehoe, Loughran, Heffernan.	Boyle, Coyle.
Eva.....	Aug. 24	8,974,840	9,101,248			126,408	13	Loughran, Carey, Hogan, Schenkel, Stringham.	Kehoe, Voelker, Boyle, Coyle, Hennessey.
Havana.....	Aug. 14	3,249,168	3,298,748			49,580	14	Jurgensen, Carey, Schenkel.	Boyle, Hennessey.
Yumuri.....	Aug. 21	2,519,386	2,554,496			35,110	13	Schenkel, Carey.	Boyle, Coyle, Hennessey, Halligan.
Olinda.....	Aug. 22	253,504	258,984			5,480	20	Jurgensen.	Hennessey.
	1908.								
Manoa	Jan. 27	7,554,457	7,545,532	8,925	0.9			Schenkel, Carey, Oakley, Loughran.	None.
Ragnarok.....	Feb. 1	3,573,028	3,574,500			1,472	0.4	Hennessey, Loughran, Kehoe, Hodgkinson.	None.
Aurora	Feb. 6	459,586	458,932	654	1			Carey.	None.

TWO SECTIONS FROM THE PINK BOOK TABLES

The third column shows the Government weights (the weights on which duty was paid); the fourth column, the city weighers' weights (the weights on which the sugar was paid for); the fifth column, the difference per cargo and per truck-load when the Government weights were higher (note that this was true only during the "wireless period"—the early months of 1907—and after November, 1907, when the spring was found; note also how small the differences are per draft); the seventh and eighth columns show the differences when the duty weights were lower (note the steady, large differences except during the "wireless period" and after the spring was found); the last column gives the names of the men who worked in the scale-houses where the springs were in use

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mysteriously disappeared during several months at the end of 1906 and the beginning of 1907. At that time they explained the disappearance (which obviously meant that the springs were not in use) by the fact that a Government detective was busy on the dock at intervals during that period. But a better explanation presented itself when Spitzer came to testify at the third trial; and with the production of the Havemeyer letter by the unsuspecting defense, the explanation was complete.

In November, 1906, Mr. Stimson as United States attorney was prosecuting the Sugar Trust for securing rebates from the railways. It was a time when the books and records of the Trust were under close scrutiny, and, incidentally, it was the first time that the immunity which the Sugar Trust had apparently enjoyed had been threatened. On November 16 Mr. Heike testified, under subpœna from the Government, in relation to the rebate business. And just the day before Mr. Havemeyer wrote the famous letter. "Mr. Heike to-day brings to my attention——" Note the coincidence in date and in informant. "The Custom-House weights . . . on Havemeyer's dock are rather more liberal than at other places." Note the place, Havemeyer's dock, where the seventeen holes were subsequently found, and the euphemistic expression "Custom-House weights . . . rather more liberal." "I want to caution you . . . against having anything whatever to do with any Government employee." What a curious caution, if there had been no seventeen holes! "Let them do their work irrespective of any interference in any way by us." How mysterious a sentence if there were no steel spring! How significant a direction, given steel springs busy at work!

And what happened then? This letter, said Gerbracht, he sent down to the dock, and washed his hands of it. About this time, said Spitzer, "I received a telephone message which said: Look out for your weights, be careful. Then when I tried to find out where it came from or who sent it, I could not, I was shut off." How well this anonymous telephone warning, so brusquely cut off, matches the abrupt chidings of Gerbracht, "You're being robbed." As soon as Spitzer received the telephone message, he directed his trusty Six to retire the springs for a while, and the "wireless period" began. When, after several months, the rebate cases had been completed, the Trust convicted, its fines paid, and the whole troublesome matter closed, the springs went to work again and the differences of weight began to show themselves again in the tables.

WHAT OF HEIKE?

So much for Gerbracht the Alchemist; guilty on all five counts in the indictment, said the jury. But what of Heike, the venerable secretary of the company, whose duties kept him remote from the refinery, the docks, the seventeen holes, and the little steel spring? How connect him with the frauds? Did the scarlet threads find their way across the river to Wall Street where he went his confidential round of duties?

The Havemeyer letter gives a hint of it: "*Mr. Heike* to-day brings to my attention his belief that the Custom-House weights . . . are rather more liberal. . . ." So he knew that the Government weights were "liberal," and his was the hand that set in motion the machinery that created the "wireless period."

His source of knowledge was the same as Gerbracht's, the technical statements with their miraculous showing of results whenever Java sugar was in use—that is, whenever the Custom-House weights were taken as the melting weights. One copy of the technical statement was sent each month to the Wall Street office for Mr. Heike; and he used the figures which it contained in preparing records to show the efficiency of the Williamsburg refinery. But in so doing he did not accept the figures *en bloc*.

THE MELTING BOOK AND THE RED INK FIGURES

Joseph P. Montgomery was a clerk who kept for Mr. Heike a book, known as the "melting account," in which were recorded the weights of raw sugar melted at the refinery. But the weights as reported by the refinery were not put down without emendation. To the weights of each lot of sugar as they came from the refinery were added other weights in red

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ink (more scarlet threads). And the red ink weights were always just enough to bring the refinery weights up to the invoice weights. Let us go back a moment and remember that the refinery weights (on Java and other invoice sugar) were the Government weights on which duty was paid, while the invoice weights were the weights on which the sugar was paid for. So in that little "melting account" a row of red ink figures showed on each invoice cargo just the difference between the quantity of sugar for which the company had paid and the quantity of sugar on which it had paid duty (minus a proper allowance for shrinkage during the voyage). In that succession of figures, red with guilt, was another picture of the frauds, set down far away from the scene of their perpetration. The red ink figures in the melting book Mr. Heike transferred to the technical statement, still in the same significant tint.

Every month, then, Mr. Heike received from the refinery a technical statement purporting to show how much raw sugar the refinery had received and what it had succeeded in doing with it. Mr. Heike used these figures in determining the quality and quantity of work which the refinery was doing; but before using them he added considerable amounts to the weight of the raw sugar, in accordance with the figures which had been set down for him by Montgomery. So on his records the refinery was charged with much more raw sugar (in the case of invoice weight sugar) than it charged itself with on its technical statement. Look at the table herewith and see what extra amounts of raw sugar Mr. Heike charged the refinery with in 1905, and note especially how his additions climb as the percentage of Java sugar in the melt rises: In July no Java sugar, no additions by Heike; in October 82 per cent of Java, 3,233,598 pounds (worth $123,000) added by Heike.

ADDITIONS TO RAW SUGAR ON TECHNICAL STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. HEIKE

1905.	Percentage of Java Sugar in the Melt.	Weights of Raw Sugar Added to Technical Statements.	Value of Raw Sugar Added.
Jan.	34.14	979,689	$48,717 07
Feb.	12.81	517,468	26,347 84
Mar.	2.66	65,986	3,358 97
Apr.	1.60	43,791	2,121 44
May	1.36	24,805	1,201 97
June	4.24	110,917	4,956 87
July	None	None	None
Aug.	20.74	855,455	35,843 57
Sept.	59.66	2,311,825	93,727 55
Oct.	82.80	3,233,598	123,145 43
Nov.	61.56	1,077,283	41,149 21
Dec.	33.15	472,376	17,424 26

ANOTHER LETTER

The explanation of this systematic action of his is admirably stated in a letter which he wrote in December, 1904, to a Mr. Turner at the Boston refinery. The significant parts of it are as follows:

> I made a change in New York several years ago, when we found that cargoes of sugar melted at our Refineries showed larger losses in weight than it was reasonable to expect. That the difference was not due to actual losses was shown by the technical statements, which frequently gave large gains in the percentage of crystallizable sugar. . . .
>
> These differences are due to two causes. First the desire of the superintendents to make as good a showing of their working as possible. Second, to the liberal weights and tares which we receive from the Custom-House, and which, of course, we do not undertake to correct. These Custom-House weights are generally taken as a basis for the meltings.
>
> To charge the meltings on the proper basis, we have adopted the following system. Of each lot melted I compare the number of pounds reported as melted with the actual number for which we paid, and if there is any difference, I charge the melting account as follows:
>
> . . .
>
> 2. On sugars bought on invoice weight—that is, on invoices from foreign countries—I allow to the Refinery:
>
> *a*. On Java sugars a loss of one per cent; that is, if the refinery weight would show a loss of two per cent, I add the one per cent to the meltings.
>
> . . .
>
> I make these changes at the office in New York, and I do not alter the accounts at the Refinery, as it does not seem to me desirable that there should be two sets of weights on the books of the Refinery. One set, for instance, representing the Custom-House weight on which duty is paid, and another set representing melting weights, giving a larger number of pounds.
>
> . . .
>
> Yours very truly,
> C. R. HEIKE,
> Sec'y.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE STRUCTURE

This letter, like the Havemeyer letter, is a beautiful justification and consummation of the case which the Government

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

attorneys had built up about the little steel spring. It shows the Trust in the person of its most trusted employee, its secretary and the general manager of its office, cognizant of the results of the frauds (if not the frauds themselves), admitting that the Custom-House weights were wrong, correcting the false figures in the New York office, where the deductions from them are important, but letting them stand at the refinery, where the close proximity of the holes and the springs made discovery more imminent. Let us consider the letter in detail:

"Cargoes of sugar melted at our Refinery showed larger losses in weight than it was reasonable to expect." Something wrong with the raw sugar weights used by the refinery.

"The difference was not due to actual losses." No attempt to deceive themselves as to the meaning of the low refinery weights.

"Shown by the technical statements, which frequently gave large gains in the percentage of crystallizable sugar." Gerbracht was no alchemist to his associates, however he posed to his prosecutors.

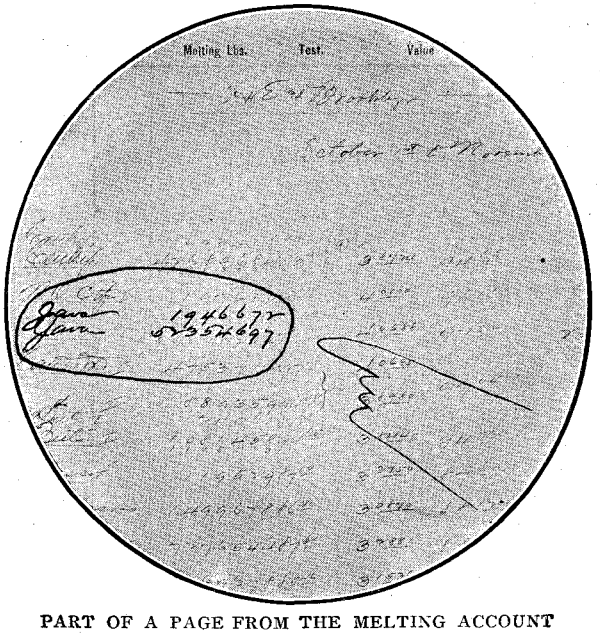
"These differences are due to two causes. First the desire of the superintendents to make as good a showing of their working as possible." Heike was writing of the Boston refinery as well as the Williamsburg one; and this explanation would apply to the former, where the superintendents weighed the sugar themselves, but not to the latter, where the superintendent did not weigh the sugar himself, but depended upon either Custom-House weights or city weighers' weights for his melting weights.

SOME UNGUARDED ADMISSIONS

"Second, to the liberal weights and tares which we receive from the Custom-House." Frank admission that the Custom-House weights are too low, coupled with the usual hypocritical intimation that the "liberality" of the Government weighers furnishes the reason.

"Which, of course, we do not undertake to correct." Of course they didn't want to pay more duty than they had to, especially after taking so much trouble with holes and springs to keep the weights low.

"These Custom-House weights are generally taken as a basis for the meltings." This we have already seen. On invoice weight cargoes the Government weights are used as melting weights.



PART OF A PAGE FROM THE MELTING ACCOUNT

The figures within the black line are the significant ones. The ones below (which were in black ink in the book) show the number of pounds of Java sugar reported by the refinery. The figures above (the "red ink figures") were the addition made by Montgomery at Heike's order to make the refinery weights equal the invoice weights

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I compare the number of pounds reported as melted with the actual number for which we paid." Another frank admission—they sometimes paid for more sugar than they paid duty on.

"If there is any difference, I charge the melting account as follows." The number of pounds of sugar paid for is obviously right. When this weight disagrees with the refinery weight, the latter is the one to be corrected.

"I allow to the refinery: *a*. On Java sugars a loss of one per cent." Sugar shrinks in transit by sea, especially when it comes around the world from Java. The experience of sugar importers is that Java sugar loses on the average about one per cent on the voyage. So it was fair to charge the refinery on Java sugar with only ninety-nine per cent of the invoice weight or of what the sugar weighed when it began the voyage.

"If the refinery weight would show a loss of two per cent, I add the one per cent to the meltings." Where the refinery weight, otherwise the Custom-House weight (otherwise the false weight found in the seventeen scale-houses), was more than one per cent less than the invoice weight, the refinery is charged with the difference, for it really got the sugar.

"I make these changes at the office in New York." That is where they wanted the real figures showing the true efficiency of the refinery.

"It does not seem to me desirable that there should be two sets of weights on the books of the Refinery." That's too close to the field of operations on the dock. Besides, the fewer people know that there are two sets of figures, the safer the secret will be.

"One set, for instance, representing the Custom-House weight on which duty is paid, and another set representing melting weights, giving a larger number of pounds." Here is the final confession. The Custom-House weights were lower than the real weights, they knew it, and took steps to keep the true and the false weights apart.

THE MEN HIGHER UP—GUILTY

So figures and letters showed the way to the "men higher up." There were other bits of evidence that told against Heike—a set of tables, first originated by Mr. Havemeyer, then extended and supplemented by Heike, the only conceivable use of which would be in showing the difference between the true weights and the false on all kinds of cargoes; another letter, on an unimportant subject, in the course of which Heike wrote, "as there are no duties paid on these sugars, there could under no circumstances be any harm in showing the weights, as *there could be no comparison with Custom-House weights*;" and so on—but where is the need? The Turner letter and the red-ink additions to the Melting Account technical statements are enough. The jury said guilty, though on the last count of the indictment only, influenced a little to leniency, we may surmise, by age and white hair and blameless private life.

THE END OF THE DRAMA

Here ends the last act of the Sugar Frauds. There may be an epilogue, and perchance another dramatic sketch or two, for there are appeals yet to be heard, and, it may be, other trails of lesser fraud to be followed. But the curtain has fallen that rose thirty-two months ago on that November 20 when Richard Parr found the fatal spring. The play has seen the great Trust unmasked of its petty villainy, brought to its knees at the bar of justice, and compelled to disgorge two millions of its ill-gotten gains. It has seen the lesser tools of the villainy convicted and punished, and in this last act two men of prominent position and high responsibility brought to book as leading actors in the conspiracy. The ultimate responsibility for the long-continued frauds has not been fixed. But a shadowy figure has fitfully appeared with hints which only the maxim about those beyond the reach of human justice has forbidden us to follow up. The drama has been a triumph for all concerned in its production—for two Administrations, the one that began the quest, the other that completed it; for Richard Parr, who found the spring; for Stimson, Denison, Buckner, Frankfurter, the attorneys who built up about the spring the complex case that brought defeat to the Trust and all its allies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SETTLEMENT AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

BY JANE E. ROBBINS

THE best of the settlements have always gone on the principle that they are finally to put themselves out of business. The city is asked to take the public baths, the library, and the kindergarten. This gives the settlement a peculiar advantage in that, being ready to lose its life, it is not forced to grow in size, but is, instead, spurred on to live on a high enough plane to serve as a model to the community.

In the last twenty years in America an astonishing number of "active members of society" have left comfortable homes to go into neighborhoods where home life existed under the greatest difficulties in order to act in those neighborhoods as brotherly and sisterly forces. The homes are small and cannot be given to hospitality; therefore the residents in the settlement live a gay society life. In every way the neighborhood house tries to act, as the Bishop of London says, as if it were added as a wing to each little home.

The churches are struggling, so the residents try to help in any way they can. One young woman said, "When I lived at home, it was easy enough to get up and teach a Sunday-school class at half-past nine, because I generally went to teas in the afternoon. Here we almost always have a party Saturday night and I crawl to bed half dead at one o'clock, but I realize that I must get up and teach in the Sunday-school so that the others who make speeches can go on truthfully saying that the settlement co-operates with the neighboring church."

Each settlement discovers early in its history that the neighboring institution which clamors most eagerly for help is the school. The close co-operation with the school which ensues soon shows the social worker the great opportunities in the grasp of the public school of to-day. The home can no longer care for its young children. In one public school in New York City two hundred families were found where there was no adult at home at the noon hour. Some one must act *in loco parentis* to the small boy who hasn't sense enough to spend three cents for proper food. At a Brooklyn settlement the residents have all the children whose mothers are away at work come to the house for luncheon. The school also sees the need of supplying nourishing food at low prices to the children, many of whom cannot learn because they suffer from malnutrition.

In London the children are fed by the thousands because the community cannot let these children grow up with low physical vitality. London also has several schools where the children are sent early in the morning and kept till late in the afternoon because the community cannot let little boys grow up to be bad boys, and so a burden to the taxpayer in reform schools. New York City, too, besides trying to teach its children to read and write, must add to its duties the care of little children of four and five years of age—the city must act as parent and nurse as well as teacher.

We have three great institutions for the care of children—the home, the church, and the school. Where the home and the church are unable for any reason to do their part it is a tradition in America that the school shall try to fill the gap. In the girls' clubs of the settlements eager young club leaders try to give the needed protection to girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen years of age. It soon develops that nothing so effectively protects a young girl as an education which fits her well to earn her own living. One of the wonderful new trade schools for girls, after fourteen months of training, sent such a young girl of sixteen out to work as a dressmaker's assistant. She had a little taste for drawing, and now, at nineteen, she is a designer with one of the best firms in the country and is teaching sewing in a neighborhood house to a group of girls of her own age. She says that the teacher at the trade school has taken a great interest in her. The same personal interest which the settlement

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

resident shows was given by this young trade school teacher, not long out of Vassar.

The settlement residents, coming from the colleges and having had every advantage of instruction at home, at school, and at church, have aimed, not to organize a definite form of social work, but, so far as they were able, to "share up" with their new neighbors the advantages which had been their birthright. In the public schools we find many teachers who have had these same advantages and who are anxious to share them with their pupils. The settlement is a rallying ground for the best in the neighborhood; it seeks to find all the forces for good in the neighborhood and to reinforce them—and the public school easily becomes just such a social center.

Let the principal invite all the parents to form a parents' club, and the best element of the neighborhood immediately responds. In one such club in the Bronx the principal has only to send word to the parents' club that a child is intermittent in his attendance, not yet a truant for the attendance officer, but needing friendly inquiry, and before night the principal knows whether or not Johnny's father is out of work, and, if there are no shoes for Johnny, some member of the parents' club is ready to adjust the difficulty. Out of these parents' clubs develop a most valuable neighborly feeling and a social standard which has a tendency to hold up, as does the social life of a small town, the weak members of society.

The interest in the public schools felt by every one prompts public-spirited citizens to offer their services freely to these neighborhood clubs. On the occasion of the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday the best speakers in New York City addressed crowded meetings of parents—the children had written charming notes of invitation to "dear father and mother." The commercial high schools find that public-spirited members of business organizations are very willing to speak to the schools and help them in any way that they can. What is really needed is a capable executive secretary to arrange for this co-operation between the best neighborhood forces and those of the city at large.

The most difficult problem perhaps to work out in badly overcrowded neighborhoods is the problem of the small boy and how to bring him up so that he shall be, both in private and in public life, an upright citizen. The tiny home of two or three rooms containing several small boys is fighting an unequal battle with the powers of darkness. The boy is driven out into the street by the overcrowding, and if he arrives later at the reform school he is often found to be innocently vicious, a poor little victim of circumstances.

The boy trained in a settlement club, when he becomes a teacher, immediately sees the needs of these small boys between ten and fourteen years of age and hastens to organize his class as a club in the nearest settlement house. What does the club do there? Just what it could do in the public school—one set of boys is athletic and wants a gymnasium or to organize for outdoor games; another set wants to debate; a third wants a social club with a prolonged business meeting; a fourth wants to run off entertainments; a fifth cares more about artistic handiwork, and takes with zeal to pounding brass. The social club room can easily be developed in the schools, and the teachers tell us that they would be glad to have a number of rooms with loose tables and chairs instead of desks arranged in checker-board fashion. Many of the settlements struggle along with poor financial support, poor rooms, and inadequate outfit. Their strength consists in the fine personality of the workers. If one or two such people could be put at the service of every school principal in a crowded neighborhood, the school could at once become a settlement.

"I am not just a teacher, I am a settlement worker, too," a young person said to me. "I am too tired to stay after school and play with the children, but my principal wants me to do so; he is a good man, and I am willing to help carry out his plans. He knows, however, that I really do not want to do this work, and he laughs as he introduces me as 'one of my volunteer workers.'" With a social secretary to organize these clubs much of it could be successfully carried on with the occasional help of the teachers, who would then be left free to take their much-needed recreation. The janitors always object, just as the sextons dislike to have the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

churches stand open, but they find a way to do their work at odd times. The schools do not belong to the janitors, nor to the teachers, nor to the Board of Education, but to the people.

In the cities we find evening recreation centers, children's clubs after school, athletic leagues, baths, glee clubs, folk-dancing, school libraries, vacation schools and playgrounds, school gardens, public evening lectures, parents' meetings, home and school associations and visiting teachers who help to adjust the difficulties of children who do not get along well in school. America discovered universal education and taught it to the world. "We talk about democracy in Europe," said a great English statesman to the men of his university, "but to know the actual meaning of the word we must go to America." The settlements and other organizations which are an integral part of the great modern democratic movement are of one mind in urging upon the community the development of the public school as a civic center.

ON THE ABUSE AND THE PERFECTION OF PRESENT-GIVING

BY ANNE WARNER

THE giving of presents is, to my mind, the next most disagreeable thing to the giving of tips. In nine cases out of ten the recipient ought not to be given anything, and in the tenth case the present should have been something else. Of the absolute truth of both these statements I am firmly convinced. Very few ever really enjoy either giving or receiving a present, for both the unhappy parties in the regrettable affair have their own especial grievance in regard thereto; the giver nearly always would have preferred to spend the money some other way, and the recipient knows in misery that reciprocation must ensue some time. Of course in this informal talk I am barring out millionaires and those who swallow up a present and let it end there; I am dealing only with the ordinary every-day giver and getter.

But I am going to deal with those two in the order of rigid, microscopic, daylight truth. This morning I received my eighteenth pen-wiper this year. I write books, so pen-wipers come easily to the reflections of my friends. I live in Germany, and a pen-wiper can be mailed free of duty; and I really do not mind the pen-wiper in itself, for I recognize its usefulness and am in the habit of keeping a bit of chamois-skin always handy. But the developments of the pen-wiper are many and not overpleasant. In the first place, I must give them all away again, and the bookkeeping of pen-wipers is both intricate and heartrending. The fact that I know dozens of writers and *can* give them away again is pretty evenly balanced by the fact that all writers hate gifts, as it means ceasing to write stuff that pays to write concerning that which later must be paid for. And there we get back to the crux of the present scheme again; for I must pay for all the pen-wipers, not only with handkerchiefs and the bother of buying the handkerchiefs, but also with mailing them. A present is never what it should be—a free gift; it used to be that perhaps, but in these degenerate days of each having its own tariff it has become a simple bid for what will be paid for it. I am a person of many confidences—given and received. I am also a person of many presents—given and received. I know the whole of both sides.

Last week I saw a woman almost weeping over what she must take back to America as presents. (Be it said *en passant* that no American ever brings anything to a European friend, nor does any traveler ever return to the States without being expected to inaugurate a second Christmas that year.) My friend is reasonably poor and denies herself with an unlimited generosity. I suggested that she live up to her limitations and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

take nobody anything. To which she replied: "You know as well as I do that that's impossible. They all have sent me a card or something every year, and they expect something in return." I came home and pondered her last words, "they expect something in return," and then the whole iniquity of this rose-scented social fraud began to affect me as never before. Presents, presents, presents! Little imitation oil paintings leaning on imitation golden easels, and from there on up to every way, shape, and manner of useless ornament; and we haven't the courage to stop it—to drop it—to face it down! I declare that I *will* have the courage myself; I like the smoke of battle, and I am going to take the field under this flag. There is plenty of room in every life for generosity, just as there is plenty of room in every city for true charity, but the real generosity is a matter of intelligence and labor, quite like the true charity. The mere giving away of one's read magazines and worn-out clothing puts both those to the test—that is, a really intelligent giving, if it be rightly done—and is as far removed from buying a burnt-wood plaque for a blind uncle as can well be imagined. I consider that my friend referred to above has paid for those annual cards and "somethings" with her letters and the noble example of her self-sacrifice, but if those who sent them do not see it as I do, I should consider that her future would be easier without them. How simply the whole affair would end if on Thanksgiving Day one could give out a private proclamation: "If you give me anything for Christmas, all is forever over between us." Think of the charm of that Christmas! Think of the time! Think of the money! One could write so many cheerful, helpful letters, one could make so many visits, one could do so many real deeds of kindness.

Once I had a perfect present—an absolutely perfect present—and with its story I will end. There have been in my life two men who, like the present in question, were absolutely perfect. They live on opposite sides of the Atlantic, and the Atlantic and my friendship are all that they have in common. Once, when I was sailing, I said to the man in New York: "I want to bring you back something. What do you choose?" (Now, I must interpolate that this was no proposal to wreck his happy life with a present, for I am in his debt to the extent of many thousand dollars, as he was the original suggester of the theme of "Aunt Mary.") The man, who is himself fairly well swamped by his unrestrained generosity, very quickly declared that he'd rather not have anything. We discussed the matter in a friendly, unbiased manner, and finally he consented to accept a very simple brier-wood pipe which, he explained with emphasis, cost fifty cents or so, and could be purchased only in London. We parted amicably in spite of the looming gift, and I sailed. About two months later, when I was almost ready to sail again, I was giving tea to the Other Man in London. The Englishman asked me what I had been doing that day, and I told him that I had been buying a pipe for my friend at home. He looked quite startled, and said it must be all wrong, because no woman could buy a right pipe. I defended the pipe rather warmly, and presently fetched it for him to see. It saddened him more than a little, and he said that there was really only one place in London where pipes could be bought. After a little I retired my pipe, and we tried to be cheerful on other topics.

The next afternoon he came to bid me good-by, and as we stood by the door he put his hand in his pocket and said, "I know you never accept any gifts—" "Oh, no, never!" I exclaimed, terrified for the force of my creed. He smiled a little, and took out a green-leather case. "These are for the man in New York," he said; "there are two in there, and they are just right. He'll know. Will you take them to him?"

That was the one perfect giving in my life.

And you see wherein its perfection lay: in the exquisite tact and thought and mind behind the gift. The real trouble is not with the present, but with the bad ethics of the surrounding circumstances. If we only gave because we honestly desired to give and because we really knew just what was wanted, the smoke would all clear away and we should perceive that there were no armed combatants in the field.

Whereas, as it is —!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

[See editorial comment on another page]

I

THE undersigned is in full sympathy with your critics on the subject of "The Power of the President," as set forth in The Outlook of July 2, viz.: "It is the duty of the President, and therefore of every executive officer under the President, not merely to do that which the law commands, but also to do everything possible for the public welfare not prohibited by law."

The logical conclusion must be that the Presidential office is a thousand-man power in independent action, largely in a wild chase to secure "the public welfare."

Your selection of the Jackson-Calhoun nullification affair as an illustration of Presidential action outside the Constitution is not apt. President Lincoln had to meet the same conditions in 1861, and he justified himself in the following declaration: "I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all of the States." Both Jackson and Lincoln acted upon the plain requirements of the Constitution and the laws. President Buchanan acted upon his personal judgment as to what would be for the "public welfare."

If The Outlook's position is the correct one, then, to be consistent, Congress in its enactments should introduce them with "Be it prohibited," etc., from which form the easy and logical descent might be to this form: "Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty," etc.

The writer is easily led in many things by The Outlook, but here he balks.

Iowa City, Iowa. J. W. RICH.

II

No believer in government by law should let your editorial on "The Power of the President" pass without a protest. As soon as the President and "every executive under him," as you recklessly suggest, begin to look for work outside of their legal duties, all law and order is at an end. The fact that a President has now, in the duties devolved upon him by law, as much as, if not more than, any ordinary mortal can attend to would alone condemn such a suggestion. When the subordinates begin doing every one "what seems right in his own eyes," we have such work as the beginning of forty-three reclamation and irrigation projects without the funds to finish any. Where such a theory of government would lead in the case of a Buchanan, or perchance a Bryan, no one can foresee. The action of the present Administration in putting squarely up to Congress the responsibility of passing needed legislation has done more for the future safety of the Republic than can be generally appreciated. Postal savings banks, parcels posts—these and lots of other good things we might have established "by mandate" or proclamation. The proposition to include life insurance as inter-State commerce was made by a recent incumbent of the Presidential chair. Why not, since neither is mentioned in the Constitution, and what is not forbidden must be allowed? But the courts have had something to say on that point. There is too much tendency abroad to think that we can elect a man as President, Governor, or even Mayor, and then give our political consciences a rest for a term of years. It is only by keeping the public mind awake by bringing a live public opinion to bear on Congress, on the Legislature, on the local Board of Estimate or Board of Aldermen, that political liberty and good government can be maintained.

The other way leads to bureaucracy or the one-man power, and lulls to sleep that eternal vigilance which is the only price of liberty. JOSEPH D. HOLMES.

III

In my letter to The Outlook printed in the issue of July 2 I challenged the production of any ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States that would justify the Executive in doing that which you state would be his duty "for the public welfare not prohibited by law." In your editorial on "The Power of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

President," in the same issue, you name three cases.

Marbury vs. Madison involved the exercise of the political power vested in the President by the Constitution, in the exercise of which power he uses his own discretion. The doctrine of that case is plainly beyond the scope of the present discussion.

In Wells vs. Nickles, 104 U. S., 444, timber on the public lands of the United States had been seized by the Government, in pursuance of instructions to special agents appointed for the purpose, some of them dated as far back as 1855. The Supreme Court said that authority from Congress to appoint these agents and give them the right to seize the timber might be "fairly inferred from appropriations made to pay for the services of these special timber agents." Thus it appears that what was done by the Executive was by authority of law.

In the Neagle case, 135 U. S., 1–99, the Executive found it necessary to protect Mr. Justice Field against Judge Terry. Neagle was appointed a deputy marshal for that express purpose, and in the performance of that duty he killed Terry. The majority opinion was written by Mr. Justice Miller, who, next to Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, is considered the greatest of the judges that have adorned the Supreme Bench, and it held that Neagle was justified in defending Mr. Justice Field as he did; that in so doing he acted in discharge of his duty as an officer of the United States; and for his act he had the authority of the laws of the United States, both under the Constitution and the statutes. In the dissenting opinion written by Mr. Justice Lamar, in which Mr. Chief Justice Fuller concurred, it was argued that the Constitution and laws did not furnish authority for the act done by Neagle. The whole judicial debate was about that question.

Your editorial speaks of certain Executive acts that are entitled to brief consideration.

When Mr. Cleveland refused to give to the Senate his reasons for making certain removals, he planted himself squarely on Constitutional provisions, and he did not pretend to claim any other than Constitutional authority.

Mr. Cleveland sent troops into the State of Illinois to prevent the obstruction of the mails. He had the Constitutional right to do that, because the Constitution vests in the Congress the power to "establish post-offices and post roads." Mr. Cleveland was clearly within his Constitutional rights in protecting that mail service.

When President Jackson thundered against the Nullification Act of South Carolina, his famous proclamation was based entirely on the Constitution. Mr. Justice Story characterized that lengthy document as among the ablest commentaries upon the Constitution, and well might he say that, because it is understood to have been prepared by the eminent jurist Edward Livingston.

When Mr. Lincoln emancipated the slaves, he was acting under the war power vested in him by the Constitution. The emancipation of the slaves was a war measure designed to aid in the preservation of the Union formed by the Constitution, and it was put beyond dispute by the Thirteenth Amendment, adopted afterwards.

No one contends that the President's duty is limited to the enforcement of Acts of Congress, or of treaties of the United States, according to their *express terms*, and I think all sensible men would agree that his duty includes the rights, duties, and obligations growing out of the Constitution itself, our relations with the other nations of the world, and all the protection implied by the nature of our Government under the Constitution. These duties and powers are not autocratic. They are organized powers, committed by the people to the hands of their servants for their own government, and they are distributed among the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, not centered in one of them.

While it is the President's duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," it is not his duty to make laws for the United States, for that power is vested in the Congress by the terms of the Constitution. The laws that the President is to see executed are manifestly those contained in the Constitution and those enacted by Congress, whose exclusive duty it is "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

powers vested "in the Government of the United States, or in any department *or officer thereof.*" If the President should undertake to make a law by his own act, or by the act of an officer directed by him, he would invade the domain of power expressly and exclusively committed to Congress by the Constitution. Anything purporting to be a law but not enacted by Congress would not be "in pursuance of" the Constitution. That instrument is very definite and precise in the use of the words "law" and "laws." Those words are used forty-two times in the Constitution. I call attention to this fact as evidence of the great care exercised by its framers, and as indicative of their fixed purpose that this should be "a government of laws and not of men."

You say that the perils that your correspondent dreads from the adoption of your interpretation of the Constitution are "purely imagined perils." Is not that true of any peril which must come out of the future? Can there be anything but "imagined perils" until they are actually present? Are foresight and prophecy to be condemned? Shall there be no lamp for our feet until after we have fallen into the pit? L. T. MICHENER.

Washington, D. C.

IV

The Outlook contended in an editorial recently, in taking issue with President Taft, that the President has not only the powers enumerated in the Constitution, but broader powers—in fact, all the executive power needed by the executive head of a nation.

There is a striking confirmation of this view of The Outlook in a comparatively recent case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of Kansas vs. Colorado, in 206 U. S., page 655, in Volume 27 "Supreme Court Reporter." The question at issue in that case was the right of Kansas to waters of the Arkansas River as against the rights of Colorado and Colorado appropriators from that same river. Broadly speaking, this was the issue, but Justice Brewer, in deciding the case, had first to decide whether the Supreme Court had jurisdiction, the case in this aspect being one of first impression. Justice Brewer began with a consideration of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, saying:

> It is no longer open to question that by the Constitution a nation was brought into being, and that that instrument was not merely operative to establish a closer union or league of States. . . .
>
> The first article, treating of legislative powers, does not make a general grant of legislative power. It reads, "Article I, §1. All powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress." . . .
>
> On the other hand, in Article III, which treats of the judicial department—and this is important for our present consideration—we find that Section 1 reads that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court," etc.

Justice Brewer adds:

> By this is granted the entire judicial power of the Nation. . . . Speaking generally, it may be observed that the judicial power of a nation extends to all controversies justiciable in their nature, and the parties to which or the property involved in which may be reached by judicial process, and when the judicial power of the United States was vested in the Supreme Court and other courts, all the judicial power which the nation was capable of exercising was vested in those tribunals; and unless there be some limitations expressed in the Constitution, it must be held to embrace all controversies of a justiciable nature arising within the territorial limits of the nation, no matter who may be the parties thereto. . . .
>
> These considerations lead to the proposition that when a legislative power is claimed for the National Government the question is whether that power is one of those granted by the Constitution, either in terms or by necessary implication; whereas, in respect to judicial functions, the question is whether there be any limitations expressed in the Constitution on the general grant of National power.

It is true that Justice Brewer did not decide anything with reference to the executive power of the Federal Government, but the language of the Federal Constitution granting executive power reads, "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." The phraseology of this clause is identical with that clause vesting judicial power in the Supreme Court. If Justice Brewer held that language of this character gave broad judicial powers to the Court and made the Court one of general and not enumerated powers, then the conclusion is irresistible that the same terms and words make the President an executive with powers that are broader

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than those enumerated—broad enough, in fact, to enable him to conserve the best interests and resources of the Nation. Some future Court, following the decision of Justice Brewer in this great case, and having before it the question of the powers of the President, will certainly follow this decision, especially if the question affect the public domain; and such a decision will be a judicial confirmation of the position that The Outlook has taken.

WAYNE C. WILLIAMS.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

BY THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

This address (which is printed entire, except for a few words of greeting to the audience before her) was delivered in London recently by the Duchess of Marlborough, who was before her marriage Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of the prominent American financier, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. She combines in an unusual degree the American point of view in relation to the sphere of women with a keen appreciation of the conditions which surround Englishwomen.—THE EDITORS.

I DO profess to be a very ardent believer in higher education for women, quite regardless as to whether they are studying simply in order to cultivate their minds or as the means for entering a profession.

In my country, as you know, girls go in much more for a college course than in England; and especially in the Western States—where there are not only colleges for girls but where nearly every college admits women students—the percentage is very high.

The new type evolved is to my mind a very pleasing one. The Western girl is educated and capable; she is quick, alert, and intelligent, and her physique as well as her mind is improved by the college games and exercises she takes part in. It is not thought strange and unwomanly that girls should wish to benefit from a college course, and it is now an accepted fact that a girl should graduate just as her brother does. Her emancipation has neither brought about the appalling deterioration that pessimists predicted, nor have men found college-bred girls to make less devoted wives and mothers. On the contrary, the broader and more experienced point of view that education confers is conducive to a more complete understanding, and men value the good fellowship which the freer training is apt to bring out in women.

If, therefore, women are tactful enough not always to worst their husbands in argument, and to keep any superabundance of knowledge up their sleeve, there seems to be little opposition on a husband's part to his wife being well educated.

It is difficult to comprehend why there should be such rooted objection on the part of Englishmen to the higher education of their wives. There must be some secret fear which they will not divulge, some premonition that, hard as they find it to understand a woman now, it would be absolutely beyond their ken were she highly educated.

Be this as it may, there is, however, one class of student for whom higher education is a necessity, and that is the girl who proposes to enter the teaching profession.

The largest percentage of Bedford College students belong to this class, and a degree is essential to their future success because they must be qualified in a university course in order to teach in the secondary schools. It is only in the last five years that this requirement has gradually come into force, and teachers who have not qualified in the past often come to the college after they have taken up posts, in order to gain the extra advantages and higher salaries that would not be open to them without the required degree. For these students there are special classes at which they are instructed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the art of teaching. The theory is expounded to them, and they are exercised in the practice as well, so that every teacher is assisted in evolving the simplest and most entertaining system for imparting knowledge.

So much is expected of the modern schoolmistress in education, character training, and general efficiency that the importance of preparing her carefully and appropriately cannot be overestimated, and the tacit acknowledgment that a college course is essential is a splendid refutation to those who still argue that higher education is not necessary for women.

Only the other day I was reading the statistics of the city of Chicago's public school system, which involves yearly an expenditure of over $12,000,000 in teachers' salaries, building fund, and incidentals alone. Out of the 6,296 teachers, 5,762 were women, and the superintendent of the 289,125 children in the 267 schools is Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, one of America's foremost women, who earns a salary of $10,000 a year.

So much for the possibilities open to intellectual and highly trained women in America. There will in time be just as good opportunities for women in Canada and our other colonies—perhaps even in England—you never can tell! In view of this, it is certainly not a fact to be proud of that the capital of the Empire cannot, for lack of funds, provide the training-ground required in order to prepare its young women to enter useful and successful careers.

We are all aware, perhaps some of us painfully so, that there are a million and a half more women in this country than men. Why should not these women have the chance of leading intelligent, rational, independent, happy lives, devoted to a vocation eminently suited to women? The old prejudice against woman's desire to get away from the cramped and soul-killing position of the unmarried sister at home in order to work out her own salvation, and incidentally rid her family of the burden of supporting her, is still strong enough to make it difficult to raise the £100,000 required in order to make Bedford College the representative center for women's education that London requires.

Forty thousand pounds has already been collected, and a beautiful site in Regent's Park has been acquired. This change from the old buildings in Baker Street was necessitated by the expiration of the lease and the impossibility of renewal. The old buildings were inadequate in accommodation and very unsuitable as college buildings, being in a noisy thoroughfare with no adjacent garden and grounds in which the students could pursue the games and physical training that should be part of the college curriculum. There are at present about three hundred students, but the number is yearly increasing because of the demand for college-trained girls in Government school posts, as factory inspectors, Poor Law officials, and all positions where technically trained women are required. It is evident that the number of students will increase more and more rapidly, and we want to make the new college adequate and representative. The building that now stands in the roomy and well-wooded grounds is not big enough, and must in time be enlarged, but, to start with, the present building is to be adapted and used until the money required to enlarge it is forthcoming. How I wish that some generous man, endowed with imagination and foresight, would forever earn our gratitude by a munificent donation!

Failing this, I beg every woman here to-day to make some sacrifice in order that our college may become a proud monument to women's generosity and a promoter of that spirit of sisterhood and mutual help which it is our foremost duty to encourage.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN WHICH THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE FAMILY, IN EDUCATION, IN INDUSTRY, AND IN GOVERNMENT[1]

SEVENTH PAPER

IN INDUSTRY—PRESENT CONDITIONS

A RECENT English writer has thus described a scene which one may witness any Sunday morning in the streets of one of the greatest commercial capitals of Christendom, the city of London:

Sunday morning witnesses the strangest sight in these streets. The lodgers hold a bazaar. From end to end the railings are hung with fusty and almost moving rags, the refuse of the week's picking and stealing, which no pawnbroker can be brought to buy. Neighbors, barely dressed, many of them with black eyes, bandaged heads, and broken mouths, turn out to inspect this frightful collection of rags. There is bargaining, buying, and exchanging. Practically naked children look on and learn the tricks of the trade. If you could see the bareheaded women, with their hanging hair, their ferocious eyes, their brutal mouths; if you could see them there, half dressed, and that in a draggle-tailed slovenliness incomparably horrible; and if you could hear the appalling language loading their hoarse voices, and from their phrases receive into your mind some impression of their modes of thought, you would say that human nature in the earliest and most barbarous of its evolutionary changes had never, could never have, been like this; that these people are moving on in a line of their own; that they have produced something definitely non-human, which is as distinct from humanity as the anthropoid ape. Ruth, or even Mary of Magdala, at the beginning of the line; two thousand years of progress; and then these corrupt and mangy things at the end! This is not to be believed. No; they do not belong to the advancing line, they have never been human. For the honor of humanity one rejects them.[2]

The picture is not too dark. Any one who has visited the slums of London can attest its photographic reality; and although I think the slums of London are probably the worst slums in Christendom, worse than those of Paris or Naples, worse than those of New York or Chicago, yet almost every civilized city contains a population somewhat answering to the description from which I have taken this paragraph. Different in degree, but not different in kind, of misery, vice, and degradation, such are some of our neighbors in most of our great cities. How came they here? What responsibility have we for them?

I recall that story of the rich man who dressed in fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, and forgot the beggar at his door. You and I, reader, are not rich men, as we sometimes count riches, and perhaps fare not very sumptuously every day, and yet if we forget this Lazarus at our door we shall subject ourselves to something of that condemnation which the Master visited on the indifferent rich man of the olden time.

What shall we do with this fruit of Christendom? How came the tree to bear such fruit? These are the questions to which in this and the two succeeding articles I ask my readers' attention. First, I shall trace rapidly the course of history which has produced these phenomena; next, point out briefly some proposed remedies for the evil.[1]

At first the capitalist owned the laborer: that was slavery. Then the capitalist owned the land and the laborer was attached to the land; the laborer owed the landlord service, the landlord owed the laborer protection: that was feudalism. Then came individualism in industry, as there came individualism in government; the laborer was free, no longer attached to the master, no longer attached to the land, might go where he would, owed

[1] These articles are based on and in part condensed from a series of lectures on "The Spirit of Democracy" delivered by the author on consecutive Sunday afternoons before the Brooklyn (New York) Institute in January and February, 1910.

[2] Harold Begbie, "Twice-Born Men," pp. 34, 35.

[1] Habitual readers of The Outlook and readers of my book publications on social topics will find the ideas, and perhaps even the phraseology, of this article familiar. I am here simply putting into compact form ideals which I have been persistently urging by voice and pen for nearly half a century.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nothing to the master; and the master was free, owed no longer protection to the slave, owed no longer protection to the villein. Each was free; and the laborer could sell his labor in the highest market, the capitalist could buy his labor in the cheapest market.

This might have served if society had remained individualistic. But society did not remain individualistic; it became organized. Two causes produced this industrial organization. First, the discovery of natural forces to do the world's drudgery for it, and the accompanying invention of machinery. Second, the discovery that the division of labor was of great economic advantage in the production of articles. In the place of single looms owned and operated by single weavers, there grew up, through the discovery of steam and the inventions that followed it, the great factory, with its numerous spinning-wheels and its numerous looms. Thrifty men who had put by a little money, or fortunate men who had inherited fortunes, combined and built the factory in combination. The partnership and the corporation followed; and so grew up, by a natural and necessary process, a combination of capital. But, in order to run the factory, the railway, the mine, it was necessary that labor should be organized as well as capital, and each particular kind of labor assigned to the particular laborer. Thus organized labor and organized capital grew up side by side.

We sometimes find men discussing the question whether labor ought to organize. Labor must be organized. We cannot carry on modern industry unless labor is organized. We cannot have a locomotive engineer saying, "This morning I will run a locomotive, to-morrow morning I prefer to be a brakeman, and the next morning I will not come at all." Railway workmen must be organized, and so must factory workmen and mine workmen. The only real question is whether the men who constitute the organization shall have anything to say respecting the nature of the organization. Organization of capital, organization of labor, that is inherent, indisputably inherent, in the modern industrial organization.

Thus has grown up the modern system, sometimes called capitalism, sometimes called the wages system. Under this system a comparatively small body of men own all the tools and implements with which industry is carried on: the lands, the mines, the factories, the railways, the forests, and a great body of men do the work with these tools and implements, not owning them. The men who own the tools we call capitalists, the men who do the work with the tools we call laborers. Sometimes the laborers hire the tools from the capitalists and pay what we call rent, sometimes the capitalist hires the laborer to work with the tools and pays what we call wages. Occasionally the capitalist and the laborer make a bargain that the laborer shall work with the capitalist's tools and divide the proceeds in some ratio between the two. That is not an uncommon method on some of the Southern plantations to-day. But whichever way the arrangement is made, one small body of men own practically all the tools and implements with which industry is carried on, and those tools and implements are called capital, and the men who own them are called capitalists; and a great body of men carry on the industry with these tools and implements, and they are called laborers or wage-earners.

Many persons imagine that this wage system has lasted from eternity and will last to eternity, because they have never known any other system. In point of fact, it was born about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and I do not believe that it will outlast the twentieth century. The evils of this system are many and great, and have been often recognized by scholars of every class.

In the first place, this system divides society into two great classes, more or less hostile: a body of laborers who desire to get the largest possible wage, that is, the largest possible share of the proceeds of the industry, and a body of capitalists who, except as their desires are modified by humanity, desire to pay the least possible wage to get the product of the industry. Both desires were not only recognized, they were fostered, by the old political economy. The capitalist was instructed to buy the labor in the cheapest market, that is, he was to pay as little wages as he could and get the work done,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the laborer was instructed to sell his labor in the highest market, that is, he was to do as little work as possible and get his wages; and a good many of both classes lived up to the principle thus inculcated.

In the second place, this wages system inevitably creates a concentration of wealth. It creates a small class of more or less, and generally increasingly, wealthy men, and a large class of more or less dependent men. The startling facts are thus given in Charles B. Spahr's book on "The Present Distribution of Wealth," the best book, I think, on the subject in the English language:

> To sum up the whole situation, therefore, it appears that the general distribution of incomes in the United States is wider and better than in most of the countries of western Europe. Despite this fact, however, one-eighth of the families in America receive more than half of the aggregate income, and the richest one per cent receives a larger income than the poorest fifty per cent. In fact, this small class of wealthy property-owners receives from property alone as large an income as half our people receive from property and labor.[1]

I would like to put that in a little more dramatic form. The average wage of the workingman in America ranges from 75 cents to $5 a day. The wage which Mr. Gould received in his lifetime was $13,000 a day; the discrepancy the workingman thinks too large, and I personally agree with him. Mr. Vanderbilt—Cornelius, the elder—died, after a long and useful life, leaving a property estimated by the newspapers at $200,000,000; I do not vouch for the estimate—I take it as I find it. If Adam was created, as our old chronology thought he was, six thousand years ago, and if he had lived to this day, and had been an industrious worker and had never lost a day through sickness or misfortune, and had laid up $100 every working day of every year of that six thousand years, he would not have laid up as much money as Cornelius Vanderbilt acquired in one lifetime.

This is the second objection to the present system: inequality in the distribution of the product of labor. The laborer who works with the tools gets too small a share, the tool-owner gets too large a share, and the great laboring class are dependent on the tool-owners for the opportunity to work. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," says the divine command; the wages system says to hundreds and thousands of Americans, and to untold multitudes in the Old World: Thou shalt not earn thy daily bread by the sweat of thy brow—thou shalt have no chance. In a prosperous time there are comparatively few men who cannot find a chance to do some work somewhere for some sort of pay; but a few years ago there were tramping through this country, it was estimated, three millions of men seeking for jobs—some of them earnestly seeking, some of them not so much in earnest, but still out of work. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who was a careful statistician, reported that one year there were 220,000 individuals helped by charity in the city of New York, and she says, "There is no possibility of the duplication of individuals in this estimate." I do not vouch for these figures in the one case or in the other, but they represent immense masses, unquestionably, of men and women who live on the verge of starvation, and who, if they are laid aside for a week, or even for a day, by illness or misfortune, wonder where the next week's bread will come from for their wives and their children. Sometimes the contrast is pathetic, sometimes dramatic. One day diners at the Waldorf-Astoria were startled by having an Indian club flung through the plate-glass window and falling upon their table. Men rushed out and arrested the assailant, and he was taken to the police station; and this was his story: That he was a mechanic; that he was out of work; that he could get nothing to do anywhere; that he was an expert with Indian clubs; that it finally occurred to him that he could give some exhibitions with the Indian clubs in saloons; that he went from one saloon to another; that he could earn nothing by his exhibition; and finally, hungry and sore of heart, and walking up Fifth Avenue, he saw these men and women feasting on viands that they could not digest after they had eaten them, and in a moment of passionate rage flung his club through the window. I believe he was locked up. I thought the magistrate

[1] Charles B. Spahr "The Present Distribution of Wealth," p. 129.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

showed wisdom in giving him a good dinner. Reader, imagine, if you can, yourself walking the street, looking for work, and compelled to come back night after night to hungry children and a disappointed wife to greet you.

Out of this dependent class—dependent on the capitalist for opportunity to work—there grows another great dependent class. Out of the tramps seeking for work the beggars are developed, and out of the beggars the sneak-thieves, and out of the sneak-thieves the burglars. Thus men grow up in an atmosphere of hostility to society. As there is a profession of lawyers, and one of doctors, and one of ministers, and one of teachers, so there is a profession of burglars, for which children are trained from the cradle by men whose hearts have been embittered against modern society that refuses them a place, an opportunity, a right to live. I do not justify it, but I do not wonder at it.

If this process were only accompanied at the end by something to compensate for it, if by this wage-earning system we were sacrificing some in order to develop a high and noble aristocracy, if we could only believe with Nietzsche that the end of civilization is to develop one single typical man, and we could find this man among our plutocrats, we might bear the condition with philosophy. But, in point of fact, neither the beggars nor the criminals are all found among the poor.

> "Hark! hark! The dogs do bark!
> The beggars are coming to town;
> Some in rags, and some in tags,
> And some in velvet gowns."

Yes, "some in velvet gowns." For the men and the women who do not by some kind of service, in the mill, in the factory, in the street, in the school-room, in the family, in the home, put into society as much as they take out, belong in the beggar class, whether they tramp in outworn shoes or in steamers and automobiles.

Nor do we find the criminals all recruited from the poor. There is to-day more than one man serving his sentence in the penitentiary who last year, as the president of a great corporation, occupied a position of trust and honor in the community. And it is a matter of common knowledge that there are men of large wealth who employ skilled lawyers to teach them how they can violate the law and yet escape the penalties of the law. Vice, in certain aspects of our rich society, is more gilded but not less awful than the same sort of vice which has been described by the writer quoted above as existing in the slums of London. Sensuality and intoxication are not better because they are well dressed; vice is no nobler in Fifth Avenue than it is on the East Side, nor the drunken bout the better for being incited by champagne instead of by whisky.

What are the remedies? Is there any remedy?

There are many persons who, so far as they have thought of it at all, consider that the only remedy is regulation by law, improvement by education, and amelioration by charity. The wages system seems to them inherent and essential. There is no getting along without it. But society can regulate the actions of the capitalist, and can easily regulate the actions of the workingman, and can punish the crimes into which either of them is led. At the same time, by the pulpit and the press, we can develop a better public conscience. In addition, we can do something to relieve the distress and reform the vices which are born of this system. So, fifty years ago, good Christian men in the South believed that slavery was essential to the well-being of society. It could not be abolished. But slaveholders could treat their slaves with justice and kindness, harsh slave laws could be repealed, certain rights of the slaves could be protected, and gradually, with the moral elevation of the race, the divine institution of slavery could be rid of its more noxious fruits. I do not believe that either regulation or gradual moral reform or charity will set the world right. I do not believe that the evil of our present industrial system will be cured by anything less than a radical change, though it may be, and I think it will be, a gradual one. I am quite of the mind of Thomas Carlyle:

> This general well and cesspool, once baled and clear, to-day will begin to fill itself anew. The universal Stygian quagmire is still there, opulent in women ready to be ruined, and in men ready. Toward the same sad cesspool will these waste currents of human

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sin ooze and gravitate, as heretofore. Except in draining the universal quagmire itself there is no remedy.[1]

More radical than mere regulation by law and amelioration by charity is the proposal for "collective bargaining." The individual workingman has no chance in dealing with collective capital. This workingman must take the wages the railway will give to him, because his going puts the railway to no inconvenience; but his going means idleness and misery to him. This factory man must take the wages which the factory offers, if he stands alone, because his individual withdrawal produces no inconvenience to the factory; but for him his withdrawal is from something to nothing. So workingmen have organized in trade unions to protect their interests and put them on an equality with organized capital in their bargaining. They have organized in trade unions in order that labor may act as a body in its bargain with capital acting as a body in its bargaining. I think they have done well. If I were a workingman, I should desire to join the trade union of my trade, though whether I joined or not would depend somewhat, I am sure, on what kind of a union it happened to be. Trade unions have raised wages, improved conditions, shortened hours, called public attention to labor conditions that were intolerable, helped to lessen the hours of woman's labor, helped to get children out of the factory and the mine, produced a spirit of co-operation among workingmen, and promoted arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes. All this labor unions have done. But labor unions in collective bargaining with capitalistic unions do not constitute the consummation of industrial democracy.

Let me recall attention to the underlying theme of this series of papers. The democracy of America is two democracies, one individual, one social; one inherited from France and pagan Rome, the other inherited from the Puritans and the Hebrew Commonwealth. Out of these two democracies this present American democracy of the twentieth century has grown, gradually and increasingly taking on the social aspect; so that we are no longer trying in this country to develop merely a community of individuals governing themselves, we are attempting to create a self-governing community, a community that co-operates and combines in operation for its common interest. That is not accomplished by organizing all the workingmen on the one side and all the capitalists on the other side so that they may drive their bargains with each other on something like equal terms. That is not a self-governing brotherhood. If A has a house to sell and B wishes to buy a house, it is well enough for A to put what price he pleases and B to offer what price he pleases, and let the negotiations go on indefinitely. But when the owners of the coal mines of Pennsylvania are on one side and the coal workers are on the other side, and one group says, "We will not work until you come to our terms," and the other says, "You shall not work until you come to our terms"—the rest of us freeze. Or if, on the other hand, the laborer says, "Raise my wages and add it to your bill," and the capitalist says, "I will raise your wages and add it to my bill," we get high prices, from which the community is now suffering. Peace brings one injury, war brings the other. A bargain between two individuals concerns only the bargainers; but in a bargain between ten thousand workingmen and ten thousand shareholders in a great corporation the community is interested. And whether the bargain is not made at all, or whether it is made without regard to the interests of the general public, in either case the general public suffers. Collective bargaining furnishes some protection to the individual laborer from the injustice which inevitably follows from bargaining by an individual laborer with organized capital. But it furnishes no protection to the community. And it does not bring industrial peace or create a true industrial brotherhood.

The two other remedies proposed—Political Socialism and Industrial Democracy—I leave to be considered in the next two papers of this series.

[1] "Latter-Day Pamphlets," Chapman & Hall ed., p. 24.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW BOOKS

The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 were probably the most important political gatherings ever held. Surely no work for the world's better organization has been more significant of the spirit of "peace on earth to men of good will." Certainly such men composed the membership of the two Conferences and such was their spirit. As a result we are now witnessing the establishment in international law of certain great principles—among them, the greater protection in time of war of private property at sea, the restriction of the use of force in collecting contract debts, the judicial settlement of controversies arising out of war, and now the judicial settlement of controversies arising in time of peace. As Dr. William I. Hull, Professor of History in Swarthmore College, in his excellent "The Two Hague Conferences" (Ginn & Co., Boston, $1.65) points out, in the ultimate analysis the sanction for the faithful observance of the agreements reached by the Conferences rests not only upon the good faith of each participating government but upon an international public opinion. This, Dr. Hull fitly claims, has been so largely developed by the two Conferences that it is almost a creation of their own. Dr. Hull's is a book cordially to commend to the general reader as well as to the student. In it one may quickly secure either a consecutive description of each Hague Conference or a comparative study of the discussion and action on each topic by the two Conferences. Three other even more important publications now summarize authoritatively and definitely the work of the Conferences, and are designed, we presume, especially for the student. They have been prepared by Dr. James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the Department of State and technical delegate to the second Conference. "The Texts of the Peace Conference at The Hague" (Ginn & Co., Boston, $2.20) is purely a book of reference. "The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899–1907" (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, $5), in two stoutish volumes, is, in addition, an interpretation. It is based on a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Scott at Baltimore before the Johns Hopkins University. If the sharp reader fancies that there is too much repetition in the text, let him remember that it may not be unnecessary if the events of the Conferences are to be made emphatically clear and graphic to duller folk. The style is cogent and not too technical. The volumes show hardly the slightest evidence of haste, unless, for instance, we should note the spelling "Kongo" in one place and "Congo" in another, and the apparent lack of sufficient reference to the late John Hay, Secretary of State, a somewhat important personage in connection with the first Conference. To his previous volumes Dr. Scott now adds "American Addresses at the Second Hague Conference" (Ginn & Co., Boston, $1.65). Mr. Choate and General Porter were at the head of the American delegation in 1907, and some of their admirable speeches are included in this volume. Even more sharply do those of Dr. Scott, also included, define the American attitude. We can be proud that our delegation took a peculiarly aggressive position regarding certain fundamental principles of international fair-dealing, and also that its position was as tactful as it was aggressive. It offered ingenious and practical projects and plans for embodying these principles into law. No particular project was more cherished by Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, in instructing the American delegates, than that of establishing an International Court of Arbitral Justice—a logical sequence to the present semi-diplomatic so-called "Permanent Court" at The Hague, which, in reality, is neither permanent nor a court. In order to gain a proper idea of just what Mr. Root stood for, and what was accomplished by his agents at The Hague, one should read Dr. Scott's discourses on "The Elements Entering into the Composition of the International Court of Arbitral Justice" and his "Suggested Composition of the Court." Each address in this volume is prefaced by a brief explanatory note, and an appendix contains the text necessary to the understanding of the speeches. Such summaries of the two Conferences as Dr. Hull's or Dr. Scott's are certainly indispensable to students of international problems, but especially to American students. Dr. Scott's latest volume is a sympathetic and suggestive companion.

The long list of books on America by writers from Latin Europe comprises volumes of varying excellence. M. Paul Bourget, for instance, after a very short visit to this country, produced two volumes on "Outre-Mer," of more value as exhibiting that author's charming literary style than as a work of reliable reference. More to the point are the books written before and since by M. Bourget's countryman, M. César Pascal, "A Travers l'Atlantique," and Abbé Félix Klein, "L'Amérique de Demain." A greater treasury of observation and interpretation, however, is found in Madame Blanc's books on America, written under her pseudonym, Th. Bentzon. They are "Choses et Gens d'Amérique," "Récits Américains," "Questions Américaines," "Nouvelle France et Nouvelle Angleterre," and "Femmes d'Amérique." So much for French opinion. Italian opinion, other than Signor Ferrero's, had not come to us in book form until the just published "Gli Americani," by Signor Alberto Pecorini. The volume has merit. First, it is written by an Italian; and, as the Italian contingent of our immigration forms perhaps its most interesting feature, an Italian's views of us are worth noting. Second, Signor Pecorini has not only visited

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

America, he has lived here; he has closely observed our peculiar conditions. He has made some of them his own. He is almost an Americanized Italian. Third, the book is written by a judicially-minded author. We take up Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," for instance, knowing that we shall find largeness of vision and surety of judgment. Of course we have no such sensation in taking up this smaller work by a hitherto unknown Latin-American, nor has the Italian the Englishman's maturity. And yet, little by little, a pleasant sense of confidence comes to us. We first scan the table of contents, and there find a clearly detailed synopsis, whether America be regarded from the historical, ethnological, economic, social, religious, political, or industrial standpoint. Then we note the apportionment of each chapter's material. For example, take the chapter on "The Politics of a Democracy." It is divided into four parts: political parties, electoral campaigns, internal politics, and external politics. Now let us take the last section of the chapter—external politics—and see how it is further subdivided. Our author begins the history of American external politics with Benjamin Franklin and ends with John Hay. Every chapter has thus been divided and subdivided. Though the work might be stronger for some condensation here and there, it affords to Italians and to Italian-reading Americans a notably comprehensive view of this country's conditions, and should be immediately translated. (Francesco Tocci, New York. $1.25.)

Henry G. Parsons, the author of "Children's Gardens for Pleasure, Health, and Education," is the son of Mrs. Henry Parsons, the founder of the first children's school farm, which is now carried on in De Witt Clinton Park in New York. Any one who has watched this work and seen the practical and efficient way in which Mrs. Parsons and her son have developed it, and have inspired others to undertake similar ventures, will realize that Mr. Parsons is peculiarly qualified to write on the subject of children's gardens. There are many people, however, who feel that children's gardens are an excellent means of reaching the small boy or girl, but who can give comparatively little time or thought to the work. That Mr. Parsons is able to realize and sympathize with the condition of ignorance of such people is the surprising characteristic of the book. His terse method of enlightening that ignorance by word, equations, and illustrations will be of great benefit to those who are struggling with the problem. We advise any one who is working in any capacity in children's gardens to use this little book as guide, philosopher, and friend. (Sturgis & Walton Company, New York.) "Among School Gardens" is not as compact nor as vitally written as the book on school gardens by Mr. Parsons, but any one interested in the subject will find it good supplementary reading. Although it gives much practical information, it appears to be written more from the point of view of the historian, and less from that of the practical worker. The worker in school gardens will want to have Mr. Parsons's book in his hand whenever he is in the garden, but he will read Miss Green's book at home in his leisure moments. (Charities Publication Committee, New York. Russell Sage Foundation Publications. $1.25.)

The combination of two such names as George Sand and René Doumic on the back of a book should lead any one interested in French literature to open that book. When the writer finds that the volume is not, as he may have supposed, a purely literary criticism of the novelist's novels, but is also an apparently spontaneous and certainly a very human document, page after page is turned and the book is read from cover to cover with absorbing interest. "George Sand," by René Doumic, is a notable book. Perhaps there is nothing quite like it in the whole history of criticism. It may be said that in the history of women writers there has been no one quite like George Sand. It is the custom to compare her with George Eliot. Both, it is true, defied etiquette and convention in their private lives. Both were foremost writers of romances in their respective countries. But in defiance of convention George Sand went infinitely further than George Eliot did. In the Frenchwoman's case morality and decency were defied. Apparently she acknowledged no law but that of impulse. M. Doumic's volume brings a startling realization of this. His text is at times unnecessarily detailed and realistic; the volume, therefore, is certainly not one for the library of a girls' boarding-school. In outlining one after another in almost wearisome length the novelist's love affairs the critic's wit and irony save the work from monotony. George Sand's various lovers are described with much acuteness and discrimination. With M. Doumic each line counts, and in a few rapid strokes we have an etched portrait. In its criticism of the novelist's literary romances the book is hardly as satisfactory in treating the longer ones, like "Consuelo" and "La Comtesse de Rudolstadt," as it is in its exposition of the short romances, especially the pastorales like "La Mare au Diable." As a whole, the volume certainly revitalizes George Sand's work, obscured as it lately has been by that of Flaubert and other stylists. Their writing may have served to make latter-day readers somewhat impatient of George Sand's lack of precision and perspective; but it ought also to serve to bring out the brilliant freshness and charm of her imagery. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.95.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

LABOR AND THE TRUSTS

In your letter of June 28 you say in part, "There is a very great distinction between labor and an ordinary commercial commodity. Is this the fundamental question, or are there other questions that are more fundamental?"

This *is* the fundamental question and *the* one upon which there is so much confusion of thought.

In the case in point, concerning the following proviso that was added in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill when it passed the House of Representatives:

> Provided further that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, *not in itself unlawful.*

The Senate struck it from the bill, and by that action placed itself on record as being opposed to any organization or individual making an organized effort to increase wages, to reduce the hours, or to better the condition of labor—organized or unorganized—without running the risk of criminal prosecution under the provision of the Anti-Trust Law.

The proviso says, in words so clear that any man might understand, "that no part of the appropriation should be used in the prosecution of organizations or individuals having in view the bettering of the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful." Note the last four words—"not in itself unlawful." We contend that neither an individual nor an organization of individuals should be outlawed for entering into an agreement for the improvement of the standard of life or the maintenance of a decent existence.

The pressure brought to bear by the President upon the Representatives to strike out this proviso (by a vote of 138 to 130) places them in the unenviable light of using their power to prevent the organized or unorganized producers from bettering their condition.

The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The only reason for the ownership of slaves was the desire to own their labor power. It follows that a free man's ownership of himself includes his labor power; hence it is inherent that the labor power of a free man is his own. This is the basis of free government and is the underlying idea upon which is based the entire construction of private property. To destroy this principle would finally involve the safety and the entire structure of civilized society.

The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power is an assurance that he may sell it to another or may refuse to sell it; that he may with others agree to sell their labor power or refuse to sell it. No man has a property right, not even an implied property right, in the labor of another. Free men may sell their labor power under the stress of necessity, or they may refuse to sell it in order to obtain more advantageous returns.

This confusion of thought arises from the fact that the average commercial instinct insists upon regarding labor as a commodity, as though it were a bale of cotton, an ingot of steel, or a side of bacon, therefore, it is argued, "subject to monopoly."

It is gratifying to see thoughtful, philosophical minds giving heed to this subject. Such lovers of freedom will finally agree that labor power is not a product, but is a human power to produce, with a corresponding inherent right to bestow or withhold patronage as the laborer wills. It is impossible to separate the labor power from the soul of the being who produces. It cannot be construed as a "trust" or a "corporation formed in restraint of trade." Any law dealing with corporations or trusts that curtail or corner the products of labor can have no application to the association of free men in the disposition or the withholding of their labor power or their patronage.

To attempt to deny to free men the right of association, the right to collectively bargain for the sale of their labor, or the right to withhold the sale of their labor, or to induce others to withhold their labor power, is an unwarranted invasion of a man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is equivalent to a reassertion of some form of property right in the workmen by the employing class.

A trust is an organization of a few persons seeking to monopolize the production and control of the distribution of a product, but the voluntary association of laborers entering into any combination or agreement with a view of increasing wages, shortening hours, or bettering the conditions of labor is essentially different from a trust.

The trust seeks to gain from the many and distribute to the few. The trust limits competition and restricts the output. The labor organization seeks to secure the greatest possible share of its mutual production and distribute it to the many, and by its every act invites all of its associates in production to share and share alike.

The labor organizations aim to improve the standard of life, to better the condition of health, to uproot ignorance and foster education, to inspire a higher regard for true character, to establish real, genuine manhood, and to retain an independent spirit among our people; in short, aim to bring about a rational recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow-man; to establish a normal work-day; to secure that share of the product of labor that will enable the breadwinner to maintain his family in comfort at home, and take the children from the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the school, the home, and the playground.

All the energies of the American labor movement for the conservation of the highest concepts of human liberty will be brought into play against the denial or the abridgment of the commonest of common rights—man's ownership of himself, his labor power, and his patronage.

FRANK MORRISON.

[We agree absolutely with Mr. Morrison that labor is not a commodity, and that the aphorism that labor is a commodity, to be sold in the highest market and bought in the cheapest market, is economically false and ethically wrong. If you go into a store to buy a pair of shoes, the moral character of the shoemaker does not concern you, all you want to know is the quality of the commodity which you are buying; your moral character as a purchaser does not concern him, all that he wants to know is that he is getting honest money for the goods which he sells. But if you ask employment of him to manufacture the shoes which he is selling, it is of the utmost importance that he should know whether you are honest, temperate, industrious, cleanly, and of the utmost importance that you should know whether he is honest, just, fair-minded, considerate. You have nothing to sell to him, he has nothing to purchase from you. You and he are *quasi* partners in a common enterprise—the making of shoes to sell to some third party—and the labor problem is simply, How ought the profits of the common enterprise be divided between the two? The other question involved in our correspondent's letter, as to the difference between a combination of capitalists and a combination of laborers, we do not here discuss. We only say that The Outlook is not opposed to great combinations either of laborers or of capitalists. We believe that we have entered upon an era of great combinations, and the remedy for any injustice which either combination may inflict is not breaking up the combination, but bringing it under the power of a stronger combination, namely, that of the State or the Nation.—THE EDITORS.]

IS ANGER WRONG?

In a note to the letter of Charles P. Parker, printed in The Outlook, June 18, you say, "Anger is not always wrong. 'Be ye angry and sin not' is the divine law, because it is the divine ideal." Perhaps a little examination of the history of that quotation may be of interest, and may convince others, as it has convinced me, that Paul's famous declaration, "Be ye angry and sin not" (Eph. iv. 26), is a curious mistranslation, so I venture to give it. In the fourth Psalm is an earnest appeal to the wicked to forsake their ways, and they are besought to "Stand in awe [of the Lord] and sin not." Two or three hundred years before Paul's time the translators of the Septuagint rendered the Hebrew of this passage into appropriate Greek. Paul wrote in that language, and in his appeal to the Ephesians to lead better lives he quoted the expression of the Psalmist in the exact form in which it appears in the Septuagint. Finding that one of the words of Paul's Greek might mean "to be angry," the translators of our Bible so rendered it without reference to its meaning in the place from which Paul took it. The true signification of the expression must be found in the Psalm, and there can be very little dispute about its meaning there. A reading of the Psalm will show that the writer could not have meant, "Be angry;" and the translation, "Stand in awe and sin not," harmonizes far better with the character of Paul's appeal to the Ephesians.

Norfolk, Virginia. AARON M. CRANE.

[Both Alford and Meyer, however, interpret Paul's language as we have done. So does the Revised Version, so does the Twentieth Century translation, and this interpretation is confirmed by the sentence which follows, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Paul certainly could not have meant, Let not the sun go down on your awe of God. Paul was not a literalist, and often quoted the Old Testament with verbal inaccuracies, and often used sentences from it in a way which gave to them a meaning different from that which they held in the original writing.—THE EDITORS.]

IS THERE CHRISTIAN UNITY?

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW

In the issue of The Outlook for June 18 appeared an editorial article entitled "The Unity of the Faith." Back of the question of your correspondent, "How can we know which is right?" (of the varied religious teachings of the day) lies the deeper question, Which of these varied teachings are vital, and which are immaterial? You recognize this point, and answer that, "important as are some of these differences, they are unimportant as compared with the truths upon which all churches and sects are agreed." I wish that I could receive the resultant picture which you draw of the "Unity of the Faith" as a true one. I cannot so receive it, and feel impelled to "contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered unto the saints," and to ask a hearing.

Agreeing with you that all Christians believe in a personal God, who is "both the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe," and that "the universe is intellectually thought out—human development as well as material development," that "there is a moral order in human history," and that "the terminus toward which it is tending, however obscure it may be to us, is clear to Him who guides and directs it," which "terminus we call the Kingdom of God," I believe that I represent a large body of Christians in not consenting to the use of the term "evolution" as describing the process by which God is proceeding to his end.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In reaching this "terminus which we call the Kingdom of God"—the recreation of the moral universe in righteousness and true holiness—God has revealed a method as well as an end. It is important that we believe in his method as well as his end; for otherwise we will be trying to reach the end by some other road; a false faith will raise false hopes, and will divert man from God's way of life into the ways of death; intellectual differences which do not partake of this vital quality are not worth discussion here.

Unity of the Faith must be unity with the revealed mind of God, both as to his end and as to his way to his end, for "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God;" such conformity to the mind of God will involve also, as the Apostle puts it, unity "in the knowledge of the Son of God," (Eph. iv. 13), since he is "the way, and the truth, and the life," expressing in himself both the end of God and his way to that end.

The Christian faith, first expressed in the writings of the New Testament, and since then in a great body of testimony (but not by any means with unanimity even as to what is most essential), is, not that man is the offspring of God by reason of the first creation, but only in a second creation; not by nature, but "by faith in Christ Jesus;" that "to as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the children of God, . . . who were born, not of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God;" that the image of God, in which man was made in the beginning, was lost in the fall; that in the day in which man departed from God in doubt and disobedience, dying he died; and that, "as in Adam all died, even so in Christ shall all be made alive;" that it is not "in himself at his best estate" that man "is to look for an interpretation of the nature of God," but into the face of Jesus Christ, in whom is life, whereas in all others is death by reason of sin; that it is not "because God has made man in his own image that communication between God and man is possible," for all possibility of intercourse on that basis was broken when the first-established relations of God and man were broken; but that "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" has ever been the One by whom the heavens are opened, and the angels of God ascend and descend; either prospectively or retrospectively all men have had all their access to God by and through Him, though not always consciously; Abel has ever stood for those who have gained a hearing and "respect" from God because of coming by faith (however dim) in the sacrificial Saviour; and Cain has stood for the large body of those who have tried to "climb up some other way;" Jesus said, "No man cometh unto the Father but by me."

In regard to the law it is true that a knowledge of its scope and nature is possible only as it is viewed in its relation to Christ; "the law is our tutor to lead us unto Christ that we may be justified by the faith that is in him;" for, "if righteousness could come by the law, then Christ died in vain;" not the decalogue only, but the more vital summary of the two great commandments of love to God and to neighbor and the law teachings of Jesus (in the Sermon on the Mount and kindred words) express to us the ideal of righteousness which God has in mind as the necessary quality for his people in his kingdom; but all such expressions of God as to righteousness are not made with any design that we should attain, or even approximate, to them by our efforts at law-keeping; as the mirror may show me my need of cleansing but can by no means give me that cleansing, so "by the law is the knowledge of sin," but only by faith union with Jesus Christ is there salvation from sin, and a real communication of "the righteousness of God."

The fundamental question is, Has sin slain man or only marred him? Is it possible for man to attain to a true righteousness through any assistance or guidance, or is it true for each one, "ye must be born again"? Is it merely pardon, light, direction, comfort, or is it life itself which is offered in the Son of God to the embracing faith of man?

So far from the Christian Church holding to "the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the Son of God" which the New Testament sets forth in answer to these questions, I believe that there has always been much divergence, and that there is increasing divergence, from this faith.

To be a good man is the one thing needful; but it must be what God will call "good;" a righteousness that fulfills (fills fully) his law, and which is possible only through "a new creation in Christ Jesus."

LOUIS F. BURGESS.

Danbury, Connecticut.

THE BOY SCOUTS

We have received a number of letters commenting upon the two articles on the Boy Scouts, by Ernest Thompson Seton and Ralph D. Blumenfeld, which were published in the issue of July 23, and asking for information as to the formation of Scout patrols. We would refer these correspondents and any other of our readers who may be interested in the subject to the Boy Scouts of America, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.—THE EDITORS.

A RELIGIOUS SERVICE OF PATRIOTISM

The psychological moment of interest in a saner Fourth of July has passed for this year. But the Interested Citizen whose discussion of the subject from John Adams's point of view had the honor of appearing in The Outlook of June 4 begs to be allowed to report the success of one attempt to gather together the good citizens of a municipality to commemorate as a day of deliverance this "Anniversary Festival" by "solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty."

The rector of St. Anne's Church, in the spindle city of Lowell, on the Merrimack, is the incarnation of good citizenship, if one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

counts a sailor, a soldier, a bank president, and a minister all in one the "good citizen." At the outset the elderly priest of God was a trifle pessimistic at the proposition to hold a church service on July 4. But because he believes most heartily in the hope of a saner Fourth in the years to come he listened patiently to the Interested Citizen, who modestly urged him not only to read the words which The Outlook had indorsed, but to consider seriously the possibility of a high-noon service.

Perhaps no other Episcopal church in New England is more expressive of high-minded citizenship than this particular parish church in Lowell, which was erected by the founders of this first manufacturing city with a special thought of devotion to God on the part of the first operatives who came to work in the mill city. The story of the growth of this municipal church would be of peculiar interest to the lover of local history. It is enough in passing to mention this fact, simply to note that the rector of St. Anne's recognized the fitness of holding the service in this particular church, and not only did he see the appropriateness, but so did the broad-minded pastor of a Congregational church around the corner, who, on the Sunday morning previous to the Fourth, urged his parishioners to unite with the members of St. Anne's in the service which was to take place in the name of patriotism.

At half-past eleven on the morning of the Fourth a few persons were seen loitering in St. Anne's churchyard, which is the one green spot in the heart of the city. To the youthful wayfarer still redolent with the odor of firecrackers clinging to his garments the thought that a funeral was to take place at St. Anne's was the natural conclusion. But other persons came, and still more, until the short fifteen minutes' service was begun at quarter of twelve. The Interested Citizen felt it a duty to count those who had rallied to The Outlook's suggestion. There were sixty-odd persons, if one counted the orphans; and one does count them, especially at a week-day church service! The proper prayers for the President and Congress assembled, and the Nation's other administrators, were read in "decency and order," and the rector of St. Anne's, who can make an impromptu prayer as well as the best of the dissenters, offered an earnest appeal for safeguards in our daily life. An appropriate chapter from the Bible gave the suggestion for an informal address, which urged a more thoughtful remembrance of a day which has become immemorial through the providence of God. "America" was sung by the congregation, and after the benediction the chimes of the church pealed forth "America" as the body of men and women from various denominational churches and various callings of life sauntered out of the churchyard gates.

One editor who was present expressed the feeling of all: "The service had seemed to supply just the right note of thoughtfulness and devotion," and "might establish an observance which would help to establish the spirit of a true Christian patriotism."

The Interested Citizen had looked for six hundred persons to attend the service. On second thought, however, he believes that movements for good generally begin with small reckonings. After all, the test will come if the new feature in the observance of a saner Fourth shall become a seed which, having been sown, will quicken into life in the year of nineteen hundred eleven.

THE DISINTERESTED CITIZEN.

LEND A HAND

Dr. Hale was accustomed in his annual appeal in The Outlook for Outings for Men to say that men are expected, and should be expected, to provide for themselves. But while, as a rule, this is true, there are men, old and young, who are exceptions to this rule, and these are the men whom he asked The Outlook's readers to assist in getting a breath of country air and nourishing food.

There are old men, there are middle-aged men, whose life for the family has been one continuous grind; there are the young men put to work too early and ready to fall by the way if help does not come, there are the cripples (in a party of four, just returned, seven arms and four legs), and there are the convalescents for whom there is no place.

All these slip between the meshes of the charities, and Lend a Hand tries to rescue them.

Checks may be made payable to the Lend a Hand Society and sent to that Society at No. 1 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. They will be gratefully acknowledged by

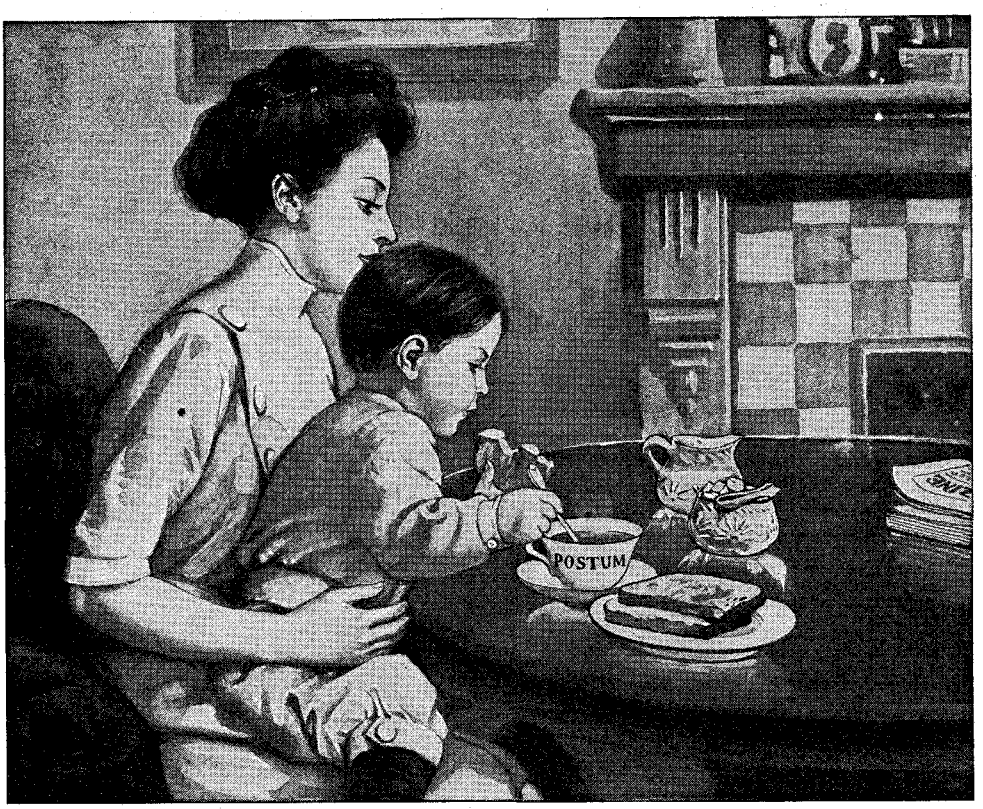
M. C. WHITMAN, Secretary.
Rev. CHRISTOPHER R. ELIOT, President.

LABRADOR, OF COURSE

On page 535 of the July 9 number of your magazine, in a notice commencing "Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell," you say, "It was Dr. Grenfell, by the way," etc. Is that a typographical error? Repeatedly I have seen that work ascribed to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and never before to any one else. If Dr. Jackson did not introduce the reindeer from Siberia, the world ought to know it. I presume your writer intended to say "Labrador," which would, according to my reading, be correct. Excuse me for calling your attention to this matter, as I am an interested reader of your valuable magazine. E. L. HYDE.

[The writer of this letter is correct. Dr. Grenfell introduced reindeer, not into Alaska, but into Labrador.—THE EDITORS.]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Begin Early—

Children "brought up" on

POSTUM

are free from the evil effects of *caffeine*—the habit-forming drug—in coffee and tea.

Postum is made of clean, hard wheat, skillfully roasted, including the bran-coat which contains the Phosphate of Potash (grown in the grain) for building healthy brain and nerve tissue.

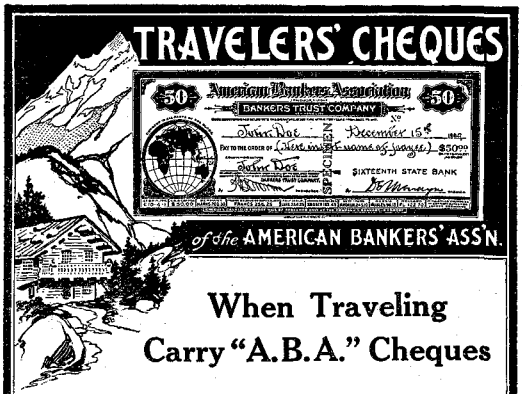
Begin early to insure a healthy nervous system for the little ones.

"There's a Reason"

Iced Postum—served with sugar and lemon is a delicious, cooling Summer food-drink.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



When Traveling Carry "A.B.A." Cheques

These Travelers' Cheques, being self-identifying and guaranteed, are universally accepted by Hotels, Banks, Transportation Companies and others who deal with tourists.

Recognized as "The Perfect International Exchange," the best form of Travelers' credit, the cheque that protects.

Holders of these Cheques, while abroad, may have their mail addressed in care either of London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London; Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Paris; or Thos. Cook & Son, London and other cities.

Descriptive Booklet Free on Request

BUY THEM FROM YOUR OWN BANKER
OR IF MORE CONVENIENT APPLY TO
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 7 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY

SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

BY writing to any bank or business agency in Salt Lake City you can independently investigate the value of the property which secures our Certificates. First Mortgages and other papers accompany these Certificates which yield 6% per annum, payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually, as desired.

Write for booklet "A."

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
F. E. McGURRIN, PRES. EST. 1886

A Safe 5%

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

That is what our depositors have been receiving ever since we started in business—17 years ago.

A SAFE 5%, because their principal has been *absolutely secure.*

They have had no worry about it. They know it is invested by an experienced, conservative Board of Directors in the safest security of ancient or modern times—high class mortgages on city and suburban real estate. They know that our business is

Conducted under the Supervision of the New York Banking Department

They know that, should occasion require it, they can withdraw their investments on short notice *without the loss of a penny of interest.* They know that the enormous annual increase of population in New York and vicinity makes their investments every day still more sound and solid than they were the day before.

Assets over - - $2,250,000

Surplus and Profits, 175,000

Wouldn't you like to know these things about all YOUR investments?

Send for booklet with full particulars.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

10 Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St., New York

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

for Large and Small Investors

Yielding

5% to 5½% Net

You doubtless know that Real Estate First Mortgages out-rank all other investments in solid security and safe income earnings.

Investors of moderate means are apt to think they are barred from these advantages by lack of capital, the trouble of selecting and attending to the details of such an investment.

The New York Mortgage Company has solved the problem for you by issuing

FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST BONDS

secured by First Mortgages on New York and Suburban Real Estate, deposited with the Windsor Trust Company for the further protection of bondholders.

Issued in amounts of $100.00 and multiples thereof. Payments of $10.00 and upwards will be received by the Company at any time to suit convenience of investors. Interest begins at once and payable semi-annually.

Under Supervision of New York Banking Dept.

Free booklet with full particulars on request. One of our several plans may be exactly what you are looking for. Address

NEW YORK MORTGAGE CO.

Dept. B, 1475 Broadway, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

European Hotels

GERMANY

Mrs. Bennett's American House
Pension Clare delightfully situated near Thiergarten, in Bellevue Str. 12a, Berlin.

ITALY

NAPLES (ITALY). Bertolini's Palace. Open all year. Grand view. Healthy. Eur. Pl. Single from $1.20, Double $2. Double bath f. $4 daily. Am. Pl. Autumn & Winter f. $3, Spring f. $4 daily.

Hotel Majestic Late **Suisse**
ROME
First-class family hotel. Full South. Reduced rates during the summer.
G. PIOTTI, Prop.

European Tours

British Isles Tour.	$250
Berlin, Athens, Rome, London	$400
Egypt and Palestine.	$600
Mexico and Yucatan.	$400

H. Longley, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

THE ORIENT 1911
EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE
Sail in February 1911 and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparation. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for *Suggested Readings* and *Tabs*.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

EUROPE Mrs. Griffiths, experienced abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

European Travel Miss Bishop's Private Social Tours
12th Season. To Italy, Germany, Austria, etc. Departures from London. Sept. 1st., Chateaux of the Loire. October and February, Italian cities. March, Algeria and Tunisia. Ladies met on steamer by arrangement. Chaperonage when required. Inclusive fees. Full particulars from Miss BISHOP, 117 Croydon Road, Anerley, London, England.

ENGLISH TOURS BY AUTOMOBILE
Private cars. Go where you please. Illustrated booklet free by post.
MOTOR TOURING CO.
3 Pembroke Pl., Liverpool, England

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
Feb. 4. **$400** up for 71 Days. All expenses.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

FOUR MONTHS IN EUROPE FOR $600. A few vacancies in small select party sailing November 12. Miss BARNES, Second Ave., Rockaway Park, L. I.

University Prints
2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

Tours and Travel

PLANT LINE
To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland

Best country on earth for summer outing. A land from which every vacation tourist returns with enthusiastic tales of enjoyment. Climate cool and scenery unsurpassed. Trout and salmon fishing excellent. Good board and rooms at low rates. Steamers "Halifax" and "A. W. Perry" are of the ocean going type, have large promenade decks, and are perfectly adapted to the comfort of patrons. Sailings Tuesdays for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; and Wednesdays and Saturdays for Halifax only. Send for new booklet, "Plant Line Outings," colored map and folder.
A. W. PERRY, Gen. Mgr.
65 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

European Tours

The COLLVER Tours
(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES
ROUND THE WORLD
WESTWARD EASTWARD
Sept. 27——Oct. 8—Nov. 5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, Etc. Oct. 29
For Detailed Information Address
The Collver Tours Company
420 Boylston St., Boston

ROUND THE WORLD
Thirty-ninth annual series of *Tours de Luxe*. Westbound from San Francisco August 23, September 13, 27, 1910; Eastbound from New York November 5, 24, 1910, January 7, 1911. Comprehensive Itineraries. The Best in Travel.
Late Summer Tours to Europe, and the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau. Official Agents for the Passion Play.
Annual Series of
TOURS TO THE ORIENT
Leave from January to April, 1911.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, etc.
Cook's Travellers Cheques are Good All Over the World.

FALL TOUR See **EUROPE** when the crowd is gone. Best season, Aug. to Oct. England to Italy. Party of 10. Moderate. Superior advantages. TRAVEL-STUDY CLUB. Syracuse, N. Y.

European Tours

AROUND THE WORLD
Small parties sailing Sept., Oct., and Nov.
EGYPT and PALESTINE
Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Europe **Miss WELDON,** unlimited experience abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. Murray Hill Hotel, New York.
Egypt

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills **Falls Village, Conn.**
SALONIC SANATARIUM
For the treatment and cure of incipient tuberculosis. THOMAS I. SHANNON, M.D.

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Berkshire Hills Interlaken Inn, Lakeville, Conn.
Two hours from New York; between two lakes, service first class; accommodation for automobile parties. Address Manager.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE, 1,200 ft. above sea level. Lake 5 miles long. Golf, tennis, fishing, woods, and music. Now open. Rates $14 and $16 per week, including board. Write for catalog. Address Litchfield, Conn.

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Beach Hotel
Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes. American or European plan. An ideal resort, uniting city gayeties with the quiet of country and seashore, delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, close to the great South Park and but 10 minutes' ride from the theater and shopping district. Cool, refreshing breezes—smooth, sandy bathing beach—every comfort and convenience—all summer attractions. Tourists, transients and summer guests find hearty welcome. For booklet address Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago.

Write for *Catalog*
An ideal
Rest Cure on
Lake Michigan—
16 Miles North of Chicago
North Shore
Health Resort
Winnetka, Ill.
Thoroughly equipped for treatment of nervous diseases and chronic affections of heart, kidneys or stomach.
Long Distance *Phone Winnetka 211*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

The Homestead Bailey Island, Me. Ninth season, June to October. Ideally located; excellent table, fine water, homelike cooking and service; sanitary drainage. Folder and views on request. T. E. HAZELL, Bailey Island, Me.

Robinhood Inn and Cottages, Bailey's Island, Me. Three minutes to ocean or bay; fine spring water; modern plumbing; tennis, sailing, bathing. Circular. MISS MASSEY.

CASCO BAY, Littlejohns Island, Me. Rockmere House and Cottages. A quiet, restful place with country and seashore combined. Moderate prices. Booklet. Opens June 15. G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

DOME-OF-THE-ROCK
CASTINE, MAINE
Cottage life with central dining-room among the balsam firs on the cliffs of Penobscot Bay. Golf, tennis, sailing, canoeing, and bathing. Fine drives. Accommodations for 100 guests. Illustrated circulars.

THE OXFORD SPRING HOUSE
Oxford, Maine
Opened June 25, 1910. Accommodates 50 guests. Tents and sites for camping furnished. Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS, Manager.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
Altitude 900 ft. Sanitarium for semi-invalids. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND, M.D.

A NICE QUIET PLACE TO BOARD during August and September, in the country near the sea, rocks and surf. Home cooking. 8,855, Outlook.

MASSACHUSETTS

BACK BAY BOSTON Room and bath $1.00 per day; also suites two and three rooms with private bath. Best residence section, on car line. Write for booklet. **The Mountfort,** 5 Mountfort, cor. Beacon St. Café. H. G. SUMMERS, Prop.

The Ocean View Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. An ideal resort on the Massachusetts Coast. Hot sea water baths. Auto garage. Booklet. H. W. DUNKLEE, Prop.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a special feature. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

THE SIPPEWISSETT Falmouth by the Sea
(On Cape Cod)
OPENED JUNE 16th
A delightful place for a Summer's recreation. Near Woods Hole and overlooking Buzzards Bay, justly called the Naples of America.
A strictly first-class Summer Hotel. Attractively furnished; every modern convenience; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; Billiards, Bowling, Golf and Tennis free to guests. Cuisine unexcelled; excellent orchestra. No mosquitoes. Bathing facilities of the best, water averaging 74°. Fireproof Garage.
For rates and illustrated booklet address
P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
The Sippewissett, Falmouth, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lakeside House On Lake Sunapee
Booklet. GEO. S. PRESCOTT, New London, N. H.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillside Inn, White Mountains, N.H. Greatly enlarged, rates moderate. All popular amusements. Finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet. L. T. CLAWSON, Prop., Bethlehem, N. H.

FITZGERALD COTTAGE, White Mts., Bethlehem, N. H. Quiet, homelike, healthful; farm connected; spring water, good table, open fire, furnace, piano, telephone, tennis. Rates $9 to $12 week.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
An ideal place for a long or short stay. Stone, brick and steel building. Rooms en suite with hot and cold sea water in private baths. Over 70 forms of Tonic and Curative Baths and Treatments with trained attendants. Sea Water used in all Hydriatic Treatments.
N. Y. Office, 1122 Broadway.
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager.

IF GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY send 2ct. Stamp for Free 80-page Hotel Guide with rates, City Map, and all attractions Hotel Bureau, Box 895, Atlantic City, N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J.
THE TREMONT
Every room the same full ocean view. Right on the Beach. Seventeenth season under the same management. S. Hinkson-Woodward.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NO EQUAL IN NEW YORK
Homelike Hotel for Ladies Unescorted
Every room has a private bath for $2 per day
Room with private bath, meals for one, $3.00 day
" " " " " two, 5.00 "
HOTEL EARLE
103 & 105 WAVERLEY PL.
Near Fifth Avenue
DAVID H. KNOTT, Prop.
Our Porter will meet you at station by appointment

NEW YORK

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Banner House on Chateaugay Lake
Address for booklet
J. S. KIRBY, **Bannerhouse, N. Y.**

Hurricane Lodge and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.
Comfortable, homelike. Extensive verandas. Altitude, 1,760 ft., 900 ft. overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping parties. Sporty golf links, nine fine greens, tennis and croquet. Our own gardens and dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Special rates September, season parties. Booklet.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
Elmira, New York
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

The Wiscasset Bungalow
A few bungalows can now be rented for Aug. and Sept. Living-room, bath, from two to six bedrooms. Furnished. **Central Dining Hall.** Also rooms and board by the week or day. M. C. LOCKWOOD, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Pocono Manor Monroe Co., Penna. Under management of Friends. 1,800 ft. above sea level, fine scenery in Pocono Mountains. For table, water, social advantages, the appointments are unsurpassed. Send for booklet. M. H. WISTAR, Mgr., Pocono Manor P. O., Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Vaill Cottages, Block Island, R. I.
A Summer at Sea. 5 hours from N.Y. Twenty-sixth season opened June 29th. Write for circular. Golf, tennis. T. Vaill Barton, Mgr.

VERMONT

Heights House, Lunenburg, Vt., up among the mountains, open June 1, altitude 1,639 ft., hay fever unknown, modern equipment, excellent cuisine. Booklet. A. J. NEWMAN, Prop.

Summer Camps

CAMP EAGLE POINT for girls
Stinson Lake, N. H. Real camping without discomfort. Land and water sports. Free horseback riding. Coaching to Mt. Washington. Winnepesaukee annex. Booklet.
E. L. SILVER, Derry Village, N. H.

The Princeton Ranch
In one of the most healthful, rugged, and beautiful sections of all Colorado. Nineteen miles from Glenwood Springs. A few boys 10 to 17 years old accepted. An all round invigorating Western life, with special instruction in preparatory school subjects. The ranch especially adapted also for boys in delicate health, though none sick need apply. Address
Rev. F. L. MACLEOD, A.M., Silt, Colo.

FOR SALE OR RENT. Boys' camp, fresh water, thirty miles from Portland, Maine. Third season, paying business. Retiring partner makes possible attractive offer to man desiring permanent interest. Camp running to capacity this summer. 9,064, Outlook.

Country Board

OPPORTUNITY to finish summer in invigorating open country near N. Y. City. Several vacancies August 15th in delightful residence at Riverdale-on-Hudson. One suite of three or five large rooms and bath, and one single room. Electric light and other modern conveniences. Fourteen high acres with dirt tennis courts, garden, and abundant lawn and shade. 31 minutes from Grand Central. $15 upwards per week. Address E. F. LOVEJOY, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. City. Telephone 248 Kingsbridge.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

COLORADO

Sanitarium in Eastern Colorado

FOR SALE. Furnished. An imposing rock structure, almost new. Price about half cost. Easy terms. Address SECRETARY, 1356 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

ALFALFA RANCH for sale in Eastern Colorado. Hundred sixty acres, all irrigated; hundred forty finely set in alfalfa. North side Arkansas River. Unusually fine location, grand outlook. Three miles from railroad station. Healthiest part of Colorado. Government sanitarium in county. Ranch mainly stocked with sheep, also cattle and horses. Fine proposition for health and profit. Will be sold complete or land alone. For particulars, address 9,037, Outlook.

CONNECTICUT

At Lyme, Conn. To let, old Colonial house, 15 rooms, richly furnished; also cottage, 13 rooms, fully furnished, both with modern conveniences; delightfully situated. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

SHIPPAN POINT } New All-Year House
STAMFORD, CT. } 11 Rooms; 2 Baths. Large Lot; Near Water; Price, $13,000.
Room 83, 16 State St., Boston.

MAINE

Maine Coast Real Estate

Summer Cottages, Islands, Bungalows, Farms.
H. P. WILLETT & CO., Waldoboro, Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For Sale Cheap

Fine old house on highest point of land on Turnpike Road between Portsmouth and Concord in Southern New Hampshire. House fully furnished and in running order, all ready to move into. Just the place for summer and fall months. One of the few remaining. Splendid condition, fine old fireplaces, one nearly 6 feet wide with old crane, old knocker on door, spindle staircase, fine paneling, 6 bedrooms, more easily made if desired; modern bathroom, running water; barns, growing gardens, pasture, fruit, etc. Plenty of wood, hay, etc. Good roads and beautiful scenery. High elevation, cool nights. Within 2 minutes of P. O. (two mails daily), doctor, church, schools, store, etc. Over 50 acres surrounding. Many attractive drives over good roads. Beautiful lakes in every direction from 2 to 6 miles distant. 9 miles to Epsom Station (2 stages daily); 15 miles from Epping or Rochester, daily stage; 18 from Dover; 20 from Concord. For terms, etc., address
Owner, Box 97, Northwood Ridge, N. H.

IF SOLD AT ONCE

$500 cash, $500 mortgage, buys a beautiful little farm of nine acres. High land and all tillable. Cuts 4 tons hay. All kinds fruit. 9-room house. Buildings in fair condition. Near P. O., store, and all conveniences. Splendid neighborhood. Highest land between Portsmouth, 30 miles, and Concord, 20 miles, away. Splendid summer or all year place. Station Epsom, 9 miles. Address *Arthur M. Morse, Northwood Ridge, N. H.*

NEW JERSEY

Franklin F. Mayo & Co. solicit your **Real Estate** business in **Newark, N. J.**

NEW YORK

Adirondacks We have beautiful cottages and camps, furnished and unfurnished, anywhere in the Adirondacks, for sale or rent; all improvements. Write for booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Real Estate

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMPS ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANACS LAKE PLACID
DURYEE & CO.
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

AN IDEAL HOME
at White Plains

A beautiful home fashioned after a much talked of dwelling in Pasadena, California. Large plot. It is a splendid value at price quoted, $17,000.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.
Depot Square

NORTH CAROLINA

TO RENT, FURNISHED. A winter home among the Pines; eighteen rooms, two baths, stables and garden; beautifully located, high elevation; good hunting and fishing. C. L. Pemberton, Fayetteville, N. C.

OREGON

HOOD RIVER APPLE LANDS
WYETH & ALLEN, Real Estate,
Hood River, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Country Place for Sale

Fine stone mansion with eighteen acres of land in Berks County, Pa. Tenant house, greenhouse, stable and garage, wagon and tool houses, etc. Complete water and lighting systems. Steam heat, modern plumbing, laundry, and cold storage. Fine trees, lawn and garden. Exceptionally healthful location and beautiful surroundings. 1½ hours from Phila., 1 mile from village, and 5 miles from thriving town. Good trains. Apply to Owner, "Redacres," Pine Iron Works P. O., Pa.

VERMONT

Vermont Forest. Acreage 500+. For lumbering, game preserve, Angora goats. Virgin hard woods. Later, mixed. Brooks. Address Nod Narb Mtn., 9,025, Outlook.

VIRGINIA

House to Rent, furnished, near University, 14 rooms; bright, airy; water, furnace, garden, stable, poultry house. References. Address Mrs. McMurdo, Charlottesville, Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

A gentlewoman will take two or three little girls into her attractive suburban home. References. Address Woman's Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut.

WANTED—A feeble-minded young man to board. 4,135, Outlook.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

AUTHORS, we can bring your work to the attention of 300 editors. Let us place your book MSS., stories, essays, poems. Send for circular. N. Y. Authors' Exchange, 154 Nassau St., New York.

WRITERS and authors, send your books to us for estimate. We print, bind, and arrange for marketing at lowest cost. Lino Type-Casting Co., 259 William St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THERE ever lurks a distinct interest for ME in subjects that seem trite, dry, and unpromising as advertising stimuli. Do you make or sell anything so "thus" that you think it could not be treated after a fashion that could possibly make it attractive? If you DO, I'd be "dee-lighted" to hear from you. Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Phila.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AMBITIOUS MEN wanted everywhere to become Bankers and Brokers, without cost to them. Write for our free booklet, "Fortune Building Without Capital." New York Bankers' and Brokers' Institute, St. George, New York City.

FOR sale—Well-established school in New York. Kindergarten, Primary, etc. Fine prospects. 4,138, Outlook.

TWO young women, because of circumstances, must live on farm. Must earn living. Started small chicken business. Succeeded. Want to borrow small capital to enlarge business. Ask interview to give details. 4,122, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED, for a woman invalid 33 years of age, a young, experienced, graduate physician with good credentials. Long case if suited. Trouble, severe cardiac attacks at intervals. Wages $35 a week and expenses. Apply by letter only. No nurse need apply. 4,139, Outlook.

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

DODD, Mead & Co. desire a representative who will give full or part time in each city and county. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men are invited to communicate with us immediately. The reward is generous and the work pleasant. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—A business manager for high grade school for girls. Must be a college man and have the best credentials. Must have ability to direct students to the school. Address Box 2,794, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent stenographer willing to make her home in suburban town; must be thoroughly experienced, with good reference. Box D, Salem, N. J.

CAREFUL and accurate stenographer and typewriter wanted by prominent downtown banking institution. Must be experienced. Salary $900. 4,149, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—As companion for a boy of ten (10) a young man, college man preferred. Must be fond of sports, able to play tennis and skate. Must furnish the best of references as to character and habits. Able to give whole of time and to perform certain simple duties of private secretary. 4,109, Outlook.

WANTED—Matron for a small institution. Experience and references required. 4,126, Outlook.

WANTED—A dietitian of training and institutional experience for institutional position. 4,127, Outlook.

WANTED—Young gentlewoman who can cook. Social recognition, good home. $20 per month. Servant kept. College woman. 777 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls from every State. Register now for September. Send for Bulletin 21. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS—Register to-day to secure a teaching position. Vacancies still occurring. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. California Teachers' Agency. San Francisco. Los Angeles.

WANTED—A bright and cheerful young woman for governess for two little girls. Permanent position. Must speak pure French fluently. Suburb of Philadelphia. Kindly apply at once, giving references, age, salary, and religion. 4,098, Outlook.

FOR housekeepers, matrons, governesses, mothers' helpers, etc., address Miss Richards, Saunderstown, R. I.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

NURSERY governess. German necessary, French desirable. Briggs, Lennox Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

TRAINED nurse would board and care for semi-invalid, elderly or nervous person in her own beautiful, modern country home. Moderate charge. Address M., 4,100, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse and trained dietitian, both experienced, social and institutional work, desire position together. References. 4,136, Outlook.

DIRECTOR physical training and athletics desires school position. 4,129, Outlook.

Business Situations

SUPERINTENDENT in large institution for several years desires to make a change. REFERENCE present employers. 4,095, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY as companion. Intelligent, reliable. California, South, or travel. 4,107, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper desires position—school, institution, or lunchroom. References. 4,117, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper hotel, school; companion refined home. Age forty. Prefers country. 4,132, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl desires position as companion. Good reader. Experienced. 4,130, Outlook.

BRADFORD graduate, twenty-four, experienced traveler, desires position as companion or chaperon. 4,120, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER—For institution, widower, or business woman. Experienced. References. 4,140, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

GOVERNESS-companion. Refined Englishwoman desires permanent position for September. Excellent testimonials from American families. 4,124, Outlook.

EDUCATED German lady speaking English desires position as managing or assistant housekeeper. Highest references. 4,142, Outlook.

CAPABLE, refined woman as companion or housekeeper. Reference, moderate salary. Elizabeth G. Mitchell, Vineland, New Jersey.

Teachers and Governesses

YOUNG KENTUCKY GENTLEWOMAN, intelligent and well educated, desires position as governess or companion. 4,091, Outlook.

PIANO teacher—Young lady, four years' study abroad, desires position. 4,101, Outlook.

TRAINED kindergartner, experienced, wishes position in or near N. Y. or in training class. 4,106, Outlook.

NURSERY governess. Refined, experienced Englishwoman desires permanent position for September. Good needlewoman. Highest references. 4,125, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, teacher four years in large Southern college, experience with primary and high school work, desires engagement with family for winter. Highest testimonials. Best references. Address 4,141, Outlook.

TUTOR, M.A. Amherst. Twenty years' experience in high schools and college preparatory work. References. 4,119, Outlook.

WANTED, a position as governess or companion, by a refined, educated, and experienced lady, graduate in the sciences and specialist in music and physical culture. 4,143, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as teacher, chaperon or superintendent. Higher English, four languages and music. 4,146, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

REFINED and experienced lady, graduate of good seminary, wants position as teacher and companion in cultured home. Can teach piano, sight-singing, ear-training, and physical culture, with regular school work. 4,123, Outlook.

SPANISH, Latin, or French.—Position in teaching, translating, or business. College-bred woman. Phi Beta Kappa. Residence in Spanish America. Unusual ability, training, and experience. 4,148, Outlook.

CULTURED gentlewoman, experienced preceptress and educator—English, French, piano, drawing—wishes responsible position, school or family. References exchanged. 4,147, Outlook.

WOMEN'S GOODS

CLOSING out several lines of linen torchon laces at half price, from two cents per yard up. Send stamp for samples. The Irish Linen Co., Importers, Davenport, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOPKINS sells everything for MOTOR BOATS and yachts. Send for catalog and save money. 119 Chambers St., New York

PLAYS. Katharine McDowell Rice Worthington, Mass.

THE Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, desirous of enlarging its training school offers to women of good standing a course in nursing lasting two years. Remuneration $7.00 a month. Apply to Superintendent.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

EXPERIENCED woman, speaking French, German, wishes charge motherless child. References. 4,128, Outlook.

The Outlook Should be Notified Promptly

of a change in a subscriber's address. To avoid all possible complications, the last address to which a subscriber's copy has been mailed, as well as the new address, SHOULD BE GIVEN IN FULL, and the notice should reach the Outlook office, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, two weeks before the date of the first issue to be affected.

For the Millions and the Millionaire

WHITE MOUNTAIN

In over a million homes

Hot weather now! Buy a White Mountain Refrigerator for the Summer Home. They are ice savers and food preservers—scientific, economic, cold, clean, and white. Write for beautiful catalogue.

"The Chest with the Chill in it"

REFRIGERATORS

MAINE MFG. CO., NASHUA, N. H.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Lunch Tablets

A satisfying, convenient lunch, for travelers, business men and women. Just the thing for the emergency. For children, a wholesome substitute for candy. Have a package handy at home, in your desk, traveling bag or pocket.

Ask for "HORLICK'S," Original—Genuine. Druggists. Free Sample. Racine, Wis.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW MACMILLAN PUBLICATIONS

NEW BOOKS ON TIMELY SUBJECTS

IN THE AMERICAN SOCIAL PROGRESS SERIES

By JEREMIAH W. JENKS
Professor of Economics and Politics, Cornell University

Governmental Action for Social Welfare
Cloth, 12mo, $1.00 net; by mail $1.08

By HENRY ROGERS SEAGER
Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University

Social Insurance
A Program for Social Reform, discussing industrial accidents, non-employment, and old age.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.00 net; by mail $1.08

By DR. ANNIE M. MACLEAN, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology in Adelphi College

Wage-Earning Women
Introduction by GRACE H. DODGE
A new volume in the *Citizens Library*.
Cloth, leather back, $1.25 net; by mail $1.36

By Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE

The Spirit of America
"The unhurried estimates of a man of daylight views, of freshness and poise suggesting outdoor living among the best thoughts and most genuine Americans." *Cloth, 8vo, $1.50 net; by mail $1.61*

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

The Old Order Changeth
"A straightforward study of American democracy . . . an interesting story, all told—and well told."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35

By Dr. SHAILER MATHEWS

The Gospel and the Modern Man
By the Author of "The Church and the Changing Order," etc. *Cloth, $1.50 net; by mail $1.60*
"We urge all who desire stimulating reading to add Dr. Mathews' recent work to their libraries."—*Living Church*.

NEW BOOKS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO TEACHERS

Exposition and Illustration in Teaching. By JOHN ADAMS. *Cloth, $1.25 net*

Attention and Interest. By FELIX ARNOLD. *Cloth, $1.00 net*

Text-Book of School and Class Management. By FELIX ARNOLD.
Volume II. Administration and Hygiene *Cloth, $1.00 net*

The American Rural School. By H. W. FOGHT. *Cloth, $1.25 net*

The Building and Care of the Body. By C. N. MILLARD. *Cloth, $0.40 net*

The Teaching Botanist. By W. F. GANONG. Rewritten ed. *Cloth, $1.25 net*

Principles of Secondary Education. By CHARLES DE GARMO.
Volume III. Ethical Training (Completing the work.) *Nearly ready*

Elements of United States History.
By EDWARD CHANNING, Harvard University, in consultation with SUSAN J. GINN, Master's Asst. in the Hyde School, Boston, Mass. *Cloth, $0.90 net*

NEW TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE

American Government and Politics. By CHARLES A. BEARD. *Cloth, $2.10 net*

A First Book in Psychology. By M. W. CALKINS. *Cloth, $1.90 net*

Plane and Solid Trigonometry. By D. ROTHROCK. *Cloth, $1.40 net*

Grove's Dictionary of Music. Volume V. *Just ready*
Completing the thoroughly revised edition of this important work of reference. *The set, in five volumes, cloth, $25.00 net.*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 Fifth Ave. N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONNECTICUT

CHESHIRE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Founded A. D. 1794. **CHESHIRE, CONN.**

Situated on high ground in the most beautiful and healthful section of Central Connecticut, within easy reach of New Haven. Course of instruction calculated to develop equally every phase of the boy's character. College Preparatory and general courses, supplemented by a well-directed physical training. All buildings are equipped with modern conveniences and sanitary features throughout. An illustrated history and catalogue of the school will be sent on request.

PAUL KLIMPKE, M. A. (Yale), Headmaster.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advise parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

BELMONT SCHOOL

(FOR BOYS)

Belmont, California, 25 miles south of San Francisco, believes that it reasonably well meets the moral, physical and intellectual requirements of careful parents. Write for specific information.

W. T. Reid, A. M. (Harvard), Head Master.
W. T. Reid, Jr., A. M. (Harvard), Asst. Head Master.

California Hospital Los Angeles **School for Nurses**

Three years. Ideal private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical, eye and ear departments. Surrounded by tropical gardens. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

COLORADO

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Will open on Wednesday, September 21, 1910

Apply to the Headmaster, the Rev. Gibson Bell, A.B. Harvard, B.D., Colorado Springs, Colo., for prospectus and further information.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER

Superior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine music advantages. Gymnasium, dancing, sports.

CONNECTICUT

The Fannie A. Smith Froebel Kindergarten and Training School

We have found the demand for our graduates greater than we can supply. One and two year course. For catalogue, address
FANNIE A. SMITH, Principal, 905 Lafayette St., Bridgeport, Conn.

CONNECTICUT, Cornwall.

RUMSEY HALL

A school in the country for young boys where they are prepared to enter secondary schools without conditions. Write for catalogue to the HEADMASTER.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

Oxford School for Girls Fitting for College. General courses. The intelligent activity of mind and body of each pupil is developed according to her needs. Outdoor and indoor sports.
MISS M. I. BILLINGS, Headmistress.
MISS M. E. MARTIN, Associate.

THE HARTFORD SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS PEDAGOGY

Advanced Course for graduates of Colleges and Theological Seminaries. This leads to a degree.
Diploma Course prepares young men and women for positions as salaried Bible school superintendents, primary superintendents, normal teachers, field secretaries, missionary workers, and pastors' assistants. 26th year begins September 28, 1910. Address THE DEAN, Hartford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

The Ely School

FOR GIRLS

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

One of the best equipped schools for girls in the country. Beautifully located on a ridge overlooking Long Island Sound, and only 50 minutes from New York City. Building new and specially designed and constructed for the School. College Preparatory and general course. Modeling, drawing, choral and sight singing included in every grade. A department of domestic science. Grounds 25 acres in area. Attractive walks and gardens. Tennis and basket ball courts. Gymnasium. Outdoor sports.

CONNECTICUT, Lakeville.

The Taconic School for Girls

Near beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills.
MISS LILIAN DIXON, A.B. (Wellesley and Bryn Mawr)
MISS BERTHA BAILEY, B.S. (Wellesley).

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.

School year begins Tuesday, October 4, 1910.

Mrs. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

Miss Baird's School for Girls

61 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK, CONN.

36th year. Intermediate, College Preparatory and General Courses. Superior advantages in Music, Art and the Languages. Gymnasium. The home life is replete with inspiration.

The Elizabeth Mead School FOR GIRLS

Hillside, Norwalk, Conn. One hour from New York City. Beautiful location. Certificate admits to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith or Mt. Holyoke. General and Special Courses. Number limited.
Margaret R. Brendlinger, A.B., Vassar, Principal.

The Sanford School

On a well-stocked farm of 350 acres, Ridgewold, Redding Ridge, Conn. Rich out-of-door experiences, not merely athletics. Individual attention under experienced teachers. Thorough preparation for all colleges. A summer session for candidates for September examination. D. S. SANFORD, A. M., Headmaster, Box D.

Salisbury School

Salisbury, Conn.

(In the Berkshire Hills)

Accommodations now for Sixty Boys.

Address SECRETARY

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.

Stamford Preparatory School A school which offers to boys the refining influences of home life. The cottage system. Only five boys taken in each house. Boys of the highest character only are received. The certificate of this school admits to almost all leading colleges. All athletics. Catalogue. ALFRED C. ROBJENT, Director.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EUROPE

The Thompson-Baldasseroni School of Travel for Girls

The original school which first established this type of travel schools and created the name. Ceasing to be the pretext for a mere vacation or for a summer extra, European travel becomes the mainspring of a perfect educational instrument. London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfort, Brussels, *and other cities* are visited in four distinct periods, one of which, of four months' duration, devoted to a thorough interpretation of European life through residence. University trained leaders. Languages, History, History of Art, Music, Singing. **Outdoor life, ideal variety of surroundings, of climate, food and experiences.** One fee covers everything.

MRS. W. W. SCOTT, Sec'y, 158 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.

Manor School for Boys Excellent equipment; prepares for all colleges and scientific schools. Requires of its pupils good, hard work. Refers by permission to leading Christian Scientists throughout the country. For information, address
LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, A. M., Headmaster.

CONNECTICUT, Suffield.

SUFFIELD SCHOOL for Boys
Near New York City. Modern buildings. New gymnasium. Athletics. Endowment permits the best for the reasonable expense of $350. Ralph K. Bearce, A.M., Prin., Box F, Connecticut Literary Institution.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.

The Phelps School for Girls
Intermediate, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Equal attention to development of mind, body, and manners. Limited to 25. Home atmosphere. Gymnasium, Basketball, Tennis, etc. For catalogue address MISS FRANCES B. ATWATER, Principal.

THE CHOATE SCHOOL
Wallingford, Connecticut. A New England Preparatory School, with a Lower School for young boys. A catalogue will be sent upon application, with addresses of those who know intimately the School's work and character. **GEORGE C. ST. JOHN, Headmaster.**

THE RIDGE SCHOOL
Founded by William Gold Brinsmade
Washington, Conn. In the highlands of Litchfield County. A home school for older boys. Limited to twenty. A large faculty enables us to give particular attention to each boy. Booklet on request.

SAINT MARGARET'S SCHOOL
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
College Preparatory and Diploma Courses. Thirty-sixth year. Modern Equipment. **Miss Emily Gardner Munro, A.M., Principal.**

Windsor, Conn.
THE CAMPBELL SCHOOL for GIRLS
A suburban school. Individual instructions when needed. Intermediate and Academic Department. Practical Work in Domestic Science.
ALFRED H. CAMPBELL, Ph.D., Principal.
MRS. MARIAN B. CAMPBELL, Asso. Prin.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

National Cathedral School
For Girls, Fireproof Building. Park of 40 acres. Unrivaled advantages in music and art. Certificate admits to College. Special Courses.
The Bishop of Washington, President Board of Trustees.
Mrs. Barbour Walker, M.A., Prin., Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D.C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1727 Connecticut Ave.

The Colonial School **FOR GIRLS.** Graduating and elective courses. Preparation for college and European travel. Two months of resident study in Florida. Music, Art, Languages, Expression. Individual instruction. Advantages of the Capital fully utilized. Out-of-door recreation and sports. MISS CHARLOTTE EVERETT, Principal.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA, Washington, Mintwood Pl. and 19th St.
BRISTOL SCHOOL For Girls. Separate French Residence. Special Preparatory, Academic and two years' Collegiate Courses. Athletic and pleasure grounds. Music, Art, Dramatics. Drawing room Deportment, Foreign Travel. Capital advantages. Location high and healthful—park of three acres. MISS ALICE A. BRISTOL, Principal.

EUROPE

BERLIN, GERMANY
Willard School for Girls. 25th year. German, French, Art, Music, History, Literature. Foreign travel. College preparation. Cultivated *German* home. School party sails with chaperon in September. For circular address **Miss Alice H. Luce, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), 27 Luitpold Strasse, Berlin, Germany. American address, 383 Broadway, Winter Hill, Boston.**

TRAVEL AND STUDY A small party of girls and young ladies will spend the winter in Paris and Rome with experienced chaperon. Winter sports in Switzerland. Languages, history, and art. October to May. Address P. O. Box 286, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS

THE KENWOOD INSTITUTE
and THE LORING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Now Consolidated at 4600 Ellis Avenue, Chicago
Certificate admits to all colleges for women. Bryn Mawr preparation a specialty. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Unequaled advantages in Music and Art. Handsome residence, offering bath with each bedroom; tennis and basketball courts and playgrounds. Fall term opens Sept. 20th. Catalogue on request.
Stella Dyer Loring & Helen D. Loring, Principals

"Home-Making, the New Profession"
Is a 70-page hand-book—it's FREE. Home-study *domestic science* courses. For home-makers, teachers, and for well-paid positions.
American School of Home Economics, 521 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

MAINE

MAINE, Farmington.

The Abbott School for Boys
Offers the natural attractiveness of the Rangeley Lake region. Five year record—every new pupil with one exception has registered for the second year. 9th year opens Wednesday, Sept. 28th. Tuition $700. Address GEORGE DUDLEY CHURCH, Headmaster.

Westbrook Seminary **Stevens Ave. and College St., Portland, Maine**
Especial advantages for young men and women who wish thorough preparation for college or professional school; for teaching; or for the work of every-day life. Advanced courses for advanced students. Finely equipped for athletics. 80th year opens Sept. 19, 1910. For catalogue address the President, **ARTHUR C. YEATON.**

Waynflete School **Portland, Maine.** General and College Preparatory Courses. Right of Certificate to all New England Colleges and to Vassar. For circular apply to Principals, { MISS CRISFIELD. MISS LOWELL.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY
One of Maine's leading Preparatory Schools. Certificate privilege to colleges. Christian home surroundings. Climate unsurpassed. New gymnasium. Endowment makes possible a yearly charge of $180. For catalogue, address
EVERETT S. BEERS, Principal, Vassalboro, Maine.

MARYLAND

A COUNTRY HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS
80 acres on salt water, near Easton, Md., Penna. R. R. Healthful location. Supervision of successful teacher. Classes of 6 or less. Land and water sports. Unusual opportunity for out-of-door life and special care. H. H. BALLARD, Ph.D., Box 4, Sta. B, Baltimore, Md.

THE GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL
Baltimore, Md. An independent college preparatory school, receiving a limited number of students. Out of 445 graduates 341 have entered college. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Individual attention. Rate $600 a year for board and tuition. No extras. For catalogue and information address **Miss Wilmot, Principal.**

MARYLAND COLLEGE—1853-1910
For Women. Baltimore Suburbs. Washington advantages. Preparatory and College. Two years' course for high school graduates. A.B. and Lit.B. Degrees. Elocution; Art; School of Music. New Pipe Organ. Healthful Climate. Beautiful Campus. Outdoor Sports. Elegant Sun-Parlor. Non-sectarian. Catalogue.
Charles Wesley Gallagher, D.D., Box D, Lutherville, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Home School for Backward Children and Youth
Individual training, securing most satisfactory results in self-control, articulation and application in work and play. Summer session. Terms $600. Send for circular.
Mrs. W. D. HERRICK, Principal, Amherst, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SEA PINES

A HOME SCHOOL

For Girls Desiring Individual Attention

Genuine happy home life with personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an **outdoor life** which we make attractive and refining. Forty acres; pine groves, seashore, ponies. Hygiene and morals are observed especially for results in health, character and education. Gymnastics, Music, Handiwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study under patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address **Rev. Thomas Bickford, Miss Faith Bickford, Principals, East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.**

WESLEYAN ACADEMY

WILBRAHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

94th year opens Sept. 21, 1910. Ideal location, nine miles from Springfield. Perfectly healthful conditions. Modern equipment. Safe sanitation. Pure water. Board a specialty. Athletics—exceptionally fine gymnasium. Interscholastic football champions of Western Massachusetts. Seven courses—Classical, Literary, Academic, Scientific, Commercial, Art, Music. $250. Address **CHARLES DAVIS, Principal.**

ABBOT ACADEMY

ANDOVER, MASS.
School for Girls.

Eightieth year opens September 15, 1910. Address
THE TREASURER, School St.

Cushing Academy

Ashburnham, Mass.

By reason of its endowment it offers all the advantages of a high priced school for the annual expense of $275. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Co-educational. For catalogue, address
H. S. COWELL, A.M., Principal.

LASELL SEMINARY

Auburndale, Mass. College preparation. Household Arts and Sciences. Ten miles from Boston. Address
G. M. Winslow, Ph.D., Principal

ELM HILL

A Private Home and School for Feeble-Minded Youth
BARRE, MASSACHUSETTS

Exceptional advantages for sense development. Individual instruction. Manual training. Pupils from six upwards. Open all the year. Beautiful and healthful location. Elevation 1000 feet. 260 acres. Address **GEORGE A. BROWN, M. D.**

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

The Mitchell Military Boys' School

A sub-preparatory school of the highest class, which aims to fit boys mentally, morally and physically for the larger preparatory schools. Booklet upon request.
ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Headmaster.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL

545 Boylston St. (Copley Sq.), Boston, Mass.

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.
HAGAR and KURT, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Longwood Avenue.

Harvard Dental School

A Department of Harvard University

Unusual facilities for *practical* work. Three years' course leading to degree, Doctor Dental Medicine. New building. Modern equipment. Large clinic. Certificates from recognized preparatory schools accepted. Write for catalog. EUGENE H. SMITH, D.M.D., Dean.

Boston, Mass. **35th Year begins Oct. 3rd.**

SCHOOL OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Now installed in new building especially designed and equipped for school uses. *Instructors*—E. C. Tarbell, F. W. Benson, P. L. Hale, Wm. M. Paxton, Drawing and Painting; B. L. Pratt, Modeling; P. L. Hale, Anatomy; A. K. Cross, Perspective. Department of Design, C. Howard Walker, Director. SCHOLARSHIPS—Paige and Cummings Foreign Scholarships, Helen Hamblen, Gardner, and Ten Free Scholarships. Prizes in money awarded in each department. Address **Alice F. Brooks, Manager.**

THE WESTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

43 ST. JAMES STREET, (Roxbury) Boston
Fits girls for life as well as for examinations.
MRS. ELISABETH MATHEWS-RICHARDSON, A. B., *Principal.*
Founded by REV. S. S. MATHEWS, D.D.

Perry Kindergarten Normal School

18 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. ANNIE MOSELEY PERRY, Principal

The Commonwealth Avenue School for Girls

(THE MISSES GILMAN'S SCHOOL)

General and College-Preparatory Courses. Resident and day pupils,
Miss Gilman, Miss Guild, Principals,
324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Faelten Pianoforte School

Concentrated attention, positive knowledge, intelligent ear, reliable memory, fluency in sight reading, artistic pianoforte playing are developed simultaneously. Circular on request.
Address CARL FAELTEN, Director,
312 Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

Maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University. Class Room and Office, 9 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass. For the study of social service in its various forms, with individuals, groups, neighborhoods; charity, correction, civics. One academic year. Seventh year begins Sept. 27. Circulars sent.
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Director. ZILPHA D. SMITH, Associate

Miss Church's School for Girls

Resident and day pupils. General and college preparatory courses Advanced work for older girls.
Schoolhouse, 6 Gloucester Street } Boston, Mass.
Residence, 401 Beacon Street }

The Cambridge School for Girls Incorporated

Resident and day pupils. Primary, academic, college preparatory, and general courses. Basket ball, tennis, and instruction in gymnastics. For catalogue address MISS RUTH COIT, Head Mistress, 36 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Vocational School for Girls

1603 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Develops health and personality so as to meet the needs of the student preparing for and studying in kindergarten training schools, arts and crafts, music, fine arts, expression and all schools doing special work. Address **Miss MARY E. CONNER, B.S.,** Principal.

CONCORD, MASS.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL

New building on Punkatasset Hill. Extensive grounds and woodland. Tennis courts, ball field, canoeing. Constant careful attention to the individual boy, special supervision of young boys.
THOMAS H. ECKFELDT, Headmaster, Box I.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

Powder Point School for Boys

By the Sea. The mild climate permits land and water sports Prepares for college or business. Extensive grounds. Modern equipment. For catalogue, address
HENRY P. MOULTON, JR., Principal, 35 King Cæsar Road.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

Williston Seminary

A modern school for boys. 70th year begins in September. Cottage and dormitory system. Scientific and preparatory departments. Gymnasium and athletic field. Correspondence solicited. Address JOSEPH H. SAWYER, L.H.D., Principal, Box 1550-G.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington, Berkshire County.

HALLOCK SCHOOL for Boys

A modern school aiming to give thorough instruction, and to inculcate the highest ideals. 3½ hrs. from New York without change. Telephone. GERARD HALLOCK, M.A., Head Master.

ROGERS Hall School,

For Girls, Lowell, Mass.

Thirty-eight minutes from Boston. Thorough and complete preparation, not only for all the leading colleges, but for social life. New England College entrance certificate. Advanced general course for High School Graduates. Complete grounds for all outdoor sports. Well ventilated, sunny buildings with safe sanitation. Colonial mansion, cottages, and gymnasium. For catalogue, address **MISS OLIVE S. PARSONS, B. A., Principal.**

MARION, MASS.

Tabor Academy

On the shores of Buzzards Bay. Modern endowed school. Coeducational. Course preparing for college and business. Handicrafts. $325 per year. Address

N. C. HAMBLIN, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL NATICK, MASS.

College preparatory. Seventeen miles from Boston. Miss CONANT, Miss BIGELOW, or the Secretary will be at the school on Wednesdays of July and August.

Mount Ida School

Year Book on request

FOR GIRLS

On the Summit of Mt. Ida

6 miles from Boston

A preparatory and finishing school.
Advanced Elective Courses.
College Certificate Privilege (without examination).
Piano, Voice, and Violin with Noted Men.
Domestic Science, Resident Nurse. Gymnasium, Director of Athletics.
Exceptional opportunities, with a delightful home life.

74 Summit St.

NEWTON, Mass.

The Mary A. Burnham School For Girls

Founded by Miss Burnham in 1877. Special and College Preparatory courses. Correspondence should be addressed to MISS HELEN E. THOMPSON, Headmistress. MARTHA CHAMBERLAIN BURNHAM.

Northampton, Massachusetts.

Wheaton Seminary for Young Women NORTON, MASS.

76th year. Large endowment permits moderate terms. Certificates to College. Advanced courses for high school graduates and others. New gymnasium and all sports. 30 miles from Boston. For catalogue and book of views, address

REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A.M., D.D., Pres.

MISS HALL'S Town and Country School

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

MISS MIRA H. HALL, Principal.

Berkshire School

A country school for boys which combines, with the best instruction, ideal conditions for outdoor life among the Berkshire Hills.

SEAVER B. BUCK, Headmaster
Telephone 175 Great Barrington. Sheffield, Mass.

"THE ELMS" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory Courses

Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley.
Miss PORTER, Principal, Springfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Byfield. (Near Newburyport.)

Dummer Academy

147th year. Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Elective courses for individual study. Gymnasium and outdoor sports; boating and swimming. 330 acres of land. For illustrated catalog, address CHARLES S. INGHAM, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield, 169 Central Street.

The MacDuffie School for Girls

Four houses in beautiful grounds. New Gymnasium this year. College fitting. Entrance by certificate. General and Post Graduate Courses. Music and Art. Year book and pictures on request.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wellesley.

Tenacre

A school for twenty-five little girls.
Preparatory to Dana Hall. Terms, $800.

MISS HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

FOR BOYS. Location, high, dry and healthful, in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages. *Instructors able, experienced, mature.* Thorough preparation for college. Unusual attention given to boys under 15 years of age. Well-regulated daily lives for all. Large, airy gymnasium, with swimming pool. For catalogue, address Dr. G. O. WHITE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

Howard Seminary FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

Healthful and beautiful location, 25 miles from Boston. Academic, College Preparatory, and Special Courses. Two years' course for High School graduates. Domestic Science. Art and Music studios. MISS SARAH E. LAUGHTON, A.M., Principal.

THE MISSES ALLEN

will re-open their School for Girls September 29, 1910.

For information, address

THE MISSES ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.

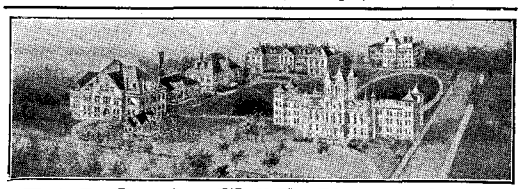
THE ALLEN SCHOOL

A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue, address **Everett Starr Jones, Headmaster, Box D, West Newton, Mass.**

Quincy Mansion School. For Girls

Fine estate, 6 miles from Boston. Ample grounds. Outdoor sports. Special and graduate courses. Advantages in Music, Art, Languages. Domestic Science. College preparation and certificate.

MRS. HORACE M. WILLARD, Principal, Wollaston, Mass.



WORCESTER ACADEMY

All advantages of a large school. Master teachers, comprehensive equipment. Great record for college preparation. Complete laboratory building. Manual training. Isolated infirmary. "The Megaron," a noble recreation hall. Perfect swimming pool. Gymnasium, physical training. New athletic field, eleven acres. Field House with baths and lockers. Quarter mile track, 220 yards straight-a-way; football and baseball fields; tennis courts. 77th year begins Sept. 13, 1910. Catalogue. **D. W. Abercrombie, LL.D., Worcester, Mass.**

KIMBALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

University Section of Worcester, Mass.

24th year. Superior preparation for New England Colleges. Certificate for Vassar. Scholarships. General and special courses. Gymnasium, field sports. For illustrated catalogue address Miss E. A. KIMBALL, Principal.

Worcester Domestic Science School

158 Institute Road, Worcester, Mass.

Opens September 14th, 1910. One and two years' normal courses. Most complete cookery course given in U. S. Home-making courses. Catalogue on application.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

The Highland Military Academy Worcester, Mass. Established in 1856

An ideally healthful location in the residential part of the "Heart of the Commonwealth." Efficient faculty. Preparation for the best institutions. *Terms* $400. The Rt. Rev. A. H. Vinton, D.D., LL.D., *Visitor*. Please address **Joseph Alden Shaw, A.M., Headmaster.**

Exceptional School Proposition

for the right man with some capital to invest in a well-established school for boys in a very desirable New England town. Further development of school desired. Sale on favorable terms will also be considered if experience, capital, and following promise further success of school. Conditions make early arrangements desirable. For particulars address 9,101, Outlook.

SCHOLARSHIP

For a girl preparing for Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Mount Holyoke or Boston University, a scholarship is offered in one of the best girls' boarding schools in New England. Write for particulars. Address Scholarship, 7,306, Outlook.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Preparatory and Manual Training School for Boys. New buildings, dormitory, shops, laboratories, gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic field. Exceptionally strong faculty. College certificates accepted. Calendar upon application. Those addressing Sec'y, 28 Elmwood Av., Detroit, Mich., will receive illustrated book.

Michigan College of Mines

F. W. McNAIR, President

Located in Lake Superior district. Mines and mills accessible for college work. For Year Book and Record of Graduates apply to President or Secretary, Houghton, Michigan.

MINNESOTA

Shattuck School | **St. James School**

College Preparatory | **For Boys 8 to 12**

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA

Prepares for Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell. Illustrated Descriptive Booklets and Catalog give information only second to that obtained by personal visit.

Address REV. JAMES DOBBIN, D.D., Rector.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

130th year opens Sept. 21st, 1910. For catalogue and views, address **HARLAN P. AMEN, Principal, Exeter, New Hampshire**

New Hampshire, Mont Vernon.

The Stearns School for Boys

Situated in the picturesque hills of southern New Hampshire. Prepares for Phillips-Andover and other leading schools. Boys live in cottages with principal and masters. Gymnasium and athletic field. Address Arthur F. Stearns, Principal, 5 Main St.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Prepares for Colleges and Technical Schools. Ranks with the highest grade schools of New England, yet by reason of endowment the tuition is moderate. A new building was opened last year.

REV. LORIN WEBSTER, L.H.D., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

New Hampshire, Tilton.

Tilton Seminary For Young Men and Women. Preparation for college or business. Special Courses for High School Graduates. Six new buildings, including fine gymnasium, dining hall and four cottages. Situated among the foothills of the White Mountains. Endowment permits moderate expenses. George L. Plimpton, Principal, 28 School Street.

ROCKLAND MILITARY ACADEMY

Education is costly. Ignorance more so. This school develops manliness, builds character, trains mind and body at the formative time of a boy's life. Military system, judicious athletics, preparation for College, West Point, Annapolis, or business. 14 years under same management. Summer Camp. Over $10,000 expended recently in improvements. Our five books free.

Elmer E. French, Supt., 5 Seminary Hill, West Lebanon, N. H., on the Conn. River, 4 miles from Dartmouth College.

NEW JERSEY

"Character-building is our first aim."

Bordentown Military Institute

Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

endeavors to awaken the dormant forces of a boy's nature and stir him to noble thought and worthy action through the wholesome influences exerted by the school. The methods we employ, and many other things you'll want to know about the school, are set forth in our illustrated catalogue. The "Skirmisher," our school paper, reflects the everyday life here from the boy's own view-point. Both books sent upon request.

Preparation for college, scientific school, or business. 26th year under present management. Summer camp in Ontario woods, Canada.

Rev. T. H. Landon, A.M., D.D., Prin.
Lieut.-Col. T. D. Landon, Command't.

New Jersey, Blairstown.

Blair Academy 63d year. Prepares for any American College. Campus 100 acres. Thorough equipment; liberal endowment justifies low rate of $350. Opens Sept. 14th.

John C. Sharpe, A.M., D.D., Principal, P. O. Box K.

New Jersey, Bridgeton. (Near Philadelphia.)

IVY HALL Miss Macdonald and Miss Finn's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

College-Preparatory and Finishing courses. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Boating, basket ball, tennis.

ST. MARY'S HALL

For Girls

Burlington, New Jersey

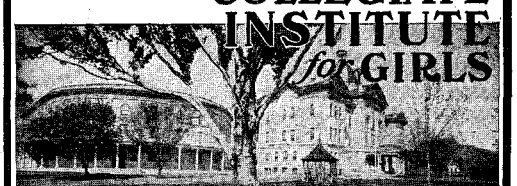
Ideal Location between New York and Philadelphia

Dwight School for Girls Englewood, New Jersey

College preparatory and special courses. Certificates accepted by leading colleges. Limited number of pupils insures individual attention. Four buildings; spacious grounds. Suburban to New York. Gymnasium. Tennis, riding. Address Box 602, Miss Creighton and Miss Farrar, Principals.

A HIGH GRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. MODERATE RATE. We give every advantage of schools charging twice our rates. Our buildings, location, equipment, sanitation, safeguards, cuisine, recreations, social life, scholarship and high purpose are unexcelled. Our courses in piano, organ, violin, voice culture, art, elocution, domestic science the equal of any. College certificate privileges to Bryn Mawr, Goucher, Mt. Holyoke, Simmons, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells and other colleges. Jonathan M. Meeker, Ph. D., D. D., **Hackettstown, New Jersey.**

CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for GIRLS



LAKEWOOD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Academic and special courses. Wonderful winter climate. Horseback, golf, tennis, rowing, skating. Delicate girls given special attention. Miss Edith Samson, Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL for GIRLS Morristown, N. J.

Beautiful New York suburb. Healthful location. Graduating course. Music, Art, Languages. College certificate privilege. Gymnasium and out-door sports. 33d year begins September 28th. For circular apply to

Miss Louise L. Newell, Principal.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED